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U.S. TO HALT NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

LD022310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1559 GMT 2 Mar 81

["Blackmail Doomed to Failure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar (TASS)--Commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

According to reports from Washington, the U.S. State Department has decided to stop all economic assistance to Nicaragua. As a pretext for this discriminatory measure, the fabrications widely disseminated by American propaganda on the alleged supply of arms from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran revolutionaries are cited. This lying story has repeatedly been refuted by official representatives of the Nicaraguan Government.

This latest hostile act against Nicaragua is a far from unexpected step in Washington's policy towards this country. Almost immediately after the victory of the Nicaraguan popular revolution in July, 1979, American imperialism began conducting subversive activities against it. This activity includes support for counterrevolutionary schemes of the residue of bands of the former dictator Somoza and in organizing a broad campaign of slander against the new order in Nicaragua, and other such actions.

In order to exert pressure on Nicaragua with the aim of making its government subordinate to American diktat, the United States tried to make use of the question of allocating funds for the restoration of the shattered national economy. The U.S. Congress and White House administration systematically sabotaged the solution of this question, suffice it to say that a considerable part, even of that niggardly sum which was allocated to these ends in 1980, in fact never reached Nicaragua. Even before the total halting of economic aid, the United States stopped deliveries of wheat, obviously trying to make the food situation in the republic even worse.

This course is just another striking example of the attempts by the American administration to make use of commercial and economic relations with foreign states as a weapon of political pressure. The economic reprisals against Nicaragua are accompanied by a further intensification of the campaign of slander, which according to the Washington strategists, is intended to cover up the preparations going on in the United States for open military intervention in Central America with the aim of stifling the revolutionary processes there.

However, imperialist blackmail is coming up against firm, resolute counteraction from the Nicaraguan people and other peoples of Central America. "We are threatened with violence as an object lesson to other peoples and countries striving for freedom, independence and complete liberation," declared Carlos Nunez Tellez, head of the Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Nicaragua cannot be bought, it will not give way in the face of difficulties, and we are ready to overcome all difficulties to make the historic aims of our people a reality. We are ready to bear any hardships, but we shall never submit again."

REAGAN-THATCHER TALKS END, FOCUS ON ARMS BUILDUP

LD021546 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar, TASS--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ended her official visit to the United States. She held talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other American officials.

Although no joint document was published upon the conclusion of her visit, the statements made by participants in the talks leave no doubt that they centered on questions of the further build-up of military spending by the United States and Britain, "modernisation" of NATO's nuclear arsenals and other militaristic preparations.

Thus, it was officially announced that the two sides reaffirmed their support for the decision on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European NATO countries. A. Haig, speaking in an interview with British pressmen, said that the NATO member-countries should further increase their miltiary budgets, with which M. Thatcher agreed.

The U.S. secretary of state said it was necessary to extend the geography of NATO's actions and assume official commitments beyond the present frontiers, possibly in the area of the Persian Gulf, in the Middle East, in Africa or elsewhere. Echoing him, the British prime minister said that members of the NATO bloc should establish a multilateral Rapid Deployment Force modelled after the Pentagon's interventionist corps.

M. Thatcher spoke again of the West's "vital interests" in different parts of the world, including those lying thousands of kilometres away from the shores of the United States and Britain. Moreover, she called for extending the frontiers of the "free world". This provocative call for galvanising the long bankrupt policy of "rolling back communism" can only be regarded as the intention to step up subversive actions against the countries of the socialist community.

'UNRESTRAINED' MILITARY SPENDING AFFECTS ECONOMY

LD022311 Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar, TASS--President of the United States Ronald Reagan delivered a speech at a conference of the National League of Cities. He admitted again that the U.S. economy is in a very difficult position. He said that the United States is now experiencing the most acute inflation over the past 60 years. Nearly eight million Americans remain jobless. The banking rates rose to the unprecedented level. The capital investments into the industry lag behind those of the main competitors abroad. Millions of Americans hold that their living standards are lowering. In the 1980 financial year, the deficit of the state budget amounted to 59.6 billion dollars and in the current financial year the United States will run as huge a deficit, the President noted.

However, the head of the White House kept silent about the fact that one of the main reasons for the plight of the economy he described as the unrestrained spiralling of the military spending. Moreover, he attacked those in the United States who declare for the cutting of the Pentagon's budget. Under the programme that was recently submitted by the administration to the Congress and that, according to the President, has the aim of improving the U.S. economy, more tens of billions of dollars will be allocated for the arms race, while the most important social programmes will be cut. Thus, as many economists admit, the measures suggested by the United States Government can bring about new socio-economic upheavals for the USA.

U.S. TO INCREASE PACE OF NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD022044 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar, TASS--The Washington administration intends to step up sharply the pace of the nuclear arms race.

U.S. Secretary of Energy James Edwards said in the House Armed Services Committee that the "amendments" to be made by the White House to the U.S. budget for the 1982 financial year will widen considerably the programme of the production of nuclear weapons. The allocations for the Energy Department for these purposes will be far larger than 4.6 billion dollars planned for the next financial year by the Carter administration. The ASSOCIATED PRESS notes in this connection that already now almost half of the budget of the Energy Department is used for the development and creation of new systems of nuclear weapons.

HAMMER COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV CONGRESS REPORT

LD281344 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] San Francisco, 28 Feb, TASS--Armand Hammer, a prominent representative of U.S. business circles, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent on Friday that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU came forward with exceptionally topical peace initiatives and that the Americans are lauding the wisdom of the Soviet leader who has taken such an important step in the cause of improving relations between the USSR and the USA.

Mr Hammer voiced the hope that the new U.S. administration will not lose the opportunity to positively respond to Leonid Brezhnev's timely proposal on having an active dialogue between the two countries at all levels including the summit one. This is necessary for the most earnest discussion of the problems that stand in the way of improvement of American-Soviet relations and of strengthening of universal peace.

Armand Hammer resolutely refuted the inventions about some "Soviet threat" to the USA. He said the USA and the USSR have different ideologies but that is no cause for hindering the two sides from jointly taking measures to prevent the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, to trade, and to carry out mutually enriching cultural and scientific exchanges.

In conclusion of the interview the representative of U.S. business circles said that, as Leonid Brezhnev suggests, an active dialogue between the two countries is an urgent necessity and must be started without delay. The relations between the USA and the USSR must be brought back to the lines of cooperation. This is required by the interests of both countries' peoples and of the whole world.

BAKHTAR CITED ON HIJACKED PAKISTANI AIRLINER

LD022014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 2 Mar (TASS)--A statement by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has been released here which says that at 1630 local time today a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft landed at Kabul airport. This aircraft, which was carrying 145 persons, was hijacked while in flight by unknown persons. The DRA Government has adopted all measures necessary to free the passengers, ensure their safety and resolve the problem. All the aircraft's passengers are well.

The DRA Government is providing food, clothing and other assistance for the aircraft's passengers.

DRA'S SARBOLAND HAILS CONGRESS 'PEACE INITIATIVES'

LD021521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 8

[Unattributed IZVESTIYA correspondent interview with A. Sarboland, DRA minister of information and culture, from IZVESTIYA-TASS roundup under the general headline "Standard-bearer of Peace and Progress"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] "The Soviet Union's firmness and unswerving determination to uphold the cause of peace in the world is the main thought running through L.I. Brezhnev's report," A. Sarboland, DRA minister of information and culture, told an IZVESTIYA correspondent. "And what could now be more important and topical for all our world's peoples than the preservation of peace?

"Among the arguments invented in favor of the continued arms race and the whipping up of war hysteria is the so-called 'Afghan' question. In fact this is nothing but unprecedented, flagrant interference by imperialism and its agents in our young republic's internal affairs," the minister noted.

"The Soviet peace initiatives, which are set out with the utmost clarity in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th congress, are the only true path making it possible to look toward mankind's future with confidence. I am profoundly convinced," A. Sarboland said, "that the Soviet proposals have aroused not only the warmest response but also feelings of sincere gratitude in the hearts of millions of people throughout the world."

AFGHAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD282210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Today is the 60th anniversary of the historic friendship treaty between the Russian Federation and Afghanistan. [as heard] This is what Gol Dad, DRA minister of higher education, told Viktor Bazilevich, our correspondent in Kabul:

[Begin Gol Dad recording in Dari fading into Russian translation] The treaty of 1921 laid down a firm foundation of friendship based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another. The treaty of friendship has become a hopeful guarantee of strengthening the national independence of Afghanistan, and of broadening economic ties between the two countries.

Years have passed and Soviet aid to Afghanistan in the economy, social life, science and culture has grown and broadened immeasurably. In cooperation with the land of the soviets, modern highways and power stations and large irrigation systems and factories have been built.

I also wish to note the great and fruitful activity of Soviet specialists in training Afghan cadres. Higher and special secondary education is given in the USSR to hundreds of Afghan boys and girls each year.

Together with their Afghan colleagues famous Soviet professors and teachers work at Kabul Polytechnic Institute. These teachers generously share their knowledge with Afghan young people.

After the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the traditional ties between our countries have acquired a qualitatively new character. They have been raised to a higher level which is embodied in the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed by the leaders of our countries in Moscow in 1978. We, the Afghan people, are profoundly and sincerely grateful to the Soviet people who give unselfish help to our country, which has set out on the path of the struggle for new life. [end recording]

RALLIES IN AFGHANISTAN BACK FATHERLAND FRONT

LD251325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "People's Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Feb--Mass rallies and meetings in support of the National Fatherland Front that is being set up in the DRA are currently being held in the country's provinces. Representatives of all strata of Afghan society--workers, peasants, clergy, intelligentsia--are taking part in them.

At the rally in the city of Asadabad--the center of Konarha Province--the participants adopted a resolution expressing their determination to continue the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction aimed at eliminating the April revolution's gains.

Meetings and rallies have also been held in Kabul; Qandahar and a number of other provincial centers. Their participants supported the creation of the National Fatherland Front.

BRIEFS

AID TO AFGHANISTAN--Amu Darya River men have begun to sail the first convoys of ships with agricultural machinery for spring work abroad. Peasants in Afghanistan will receive ploughs and harrows, seed drills and tractors as well as harvesting equipment, including mowers and combines. Large consignments of selected seeds are being sent to the organizations carrying out agrarian reform in the neighboring state. The RSFSR is sending seed grain of the high-yield Saratov wheat, Uzbekistan is sending the best cotton seed, and Kirgizia is sending the best seed. In spite of the low water level, all the freight will be supplied to the friendly country on schedule. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Feb 81 LD]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S KEMPNY CITED ON USSR'S ROLE

LD021409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 26 Feb--The Czechoslovak people have celebrated the 33d anniversary of the working people's victory over the forces of reaction. A meeting of public representatives was held in Prague to celebrate the important jubilee. J. Kempny, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, addressed the meeting, stressing that the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee of Czechoslovakia's freedom and state sovereignty and a mighty force of the socialist community and all peace-loving mankind.

Wreaths were laid at the Pantheon of Glory on Zizkov Hill in Prague and at the monument to K. Gottwald in Bratislava.

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV LAUDS ROLE OF CPSU CONGRESSES

LD021954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Mar (TASS)--The congresses of Soviet communists have always had great significance, not only for the USSR but also for the whole world in that there has never been a cardinal problem in our times about which the highest forum of the Leninist party could not say its weighty word. A clear example of this is the present 26th CPSU Congress, said P. Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in an interview given to a TASS correspondent.

He stressed the significance of the new peace proposals made at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev. Having carried out in his report a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed to realistic ways of easing international tension, P. Mladenov noted. The proposals of the USSR, made at the congress, concerning strengthening peace, deepening the process of detente and curbing the arms race, he said, represent new evidence of incessant efforts by the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples of the entire world.

GISCARD ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR REELECTION

LD022054 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Mar, TASS--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has today announced the decision to run in the forthcoming presidential elections. He was first elected president in 1974.

Motivating his decision to run for presidency for the second term, Valery Giscard d'Estaing pointed out among other things in his statement in the Elysee Palace: Over the seven years of my stay in office I have learnt the problems of France, realized its future, studied and understood what must be done so that it be strong, happy and proud and so that it should adapt itself to the conditions of the future world with faith in its great opportunities.

The decisions to run for presidency have already been declared by General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais, First Secretary of the Socialist Party Francois Mitterand, Chairman of Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR) Jaques Chirac, Former Prime Minister of France Michel Debre and other figures. More than 40 persons have been nominated to run in the presidential elections.

The first round of presidential elections has been scheduled to be held on April 26 this year.

THATCHER VISIT SHOWS U.K. TO BECOME U.S. 'AGENT'

LD022308 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Political observer Valeriy Belyanskiy commentary]

[Text] In their assessment of the Washington talks, British papers invariably emphasize the ideological and political unanimity of the American and British leaders. Since unanimity is less and less characteristic of the relations of the European states with their American senior partner in NATO, this feeling of satisfaction is easy to understand. This is all the more so that London is now particularly anxious to formalize a special political marriage with Washington. True, London pursues its own selfish interests in this marriage, yet it should be admitted that it is really based on the unity of approach to foreign political, home political, and economic problems.

What new aspects has the Anglo-American concord introduced into the development of international relations? I think this issue should be considered from two points of view: First, in what way have the Washington talks promoted greater stability and security in the present none too quiet situation? Secondly, what role does London intend to play in European affairs by using its special relations with the Republican administration of the United States? When, in the final communique, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher spoke for a constructive dialogue with the east and for meetings at summit level, this can be regarded as a sign of realistic thinking. The existing international political problems, the problems of arms control, are so serious that the only sound way to solve them lies through talks. It is therefore, that in his report at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev once called again for talks with West. [sentence as heard] The Soviet leader urged the West to sit at the conference table and think together until it is too late [as heard] what should be done to stop the arms race and remove the real threat of war.

To solve these problems, Moscow puts forward concrete, feasible proposals which certainly do not rule out discussions and counterproposals. Are Washington and London prepared in earnest to take part in the process of talks, as they have declared? The future will provide an answer to this question. Meanwhile it seems that neither the British prime minister nor the American President are showing any preparedness to confirm their declarations. Moreover, the content of the American-British communique turns these declarations into propaganda rhetoric. Can there be any talk about a responsible approach to a dialogue if the British prime minister and the American President call for arms build-up? Can there be any talk about a dialogue if London and Washington agree to convert NATO into a global military alliance, seeking military superiority over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty? Can London's proposal for the setting up of an American, British and French naval force to secure a Western presence in the Persian Gulf region for the sake of imperialist interests be considered as a contribution to the preparation of a dialogue? Or can the plans of the United States' and British leaders for launching another round in the nuclear arms race be considered as a contribution to the preparation of a dialogue?

From the positions of commonsense, there can be only one answer to this: It is natural that the response of the West European capitals and the press to the Washington talks contain a certain amount of alertness and even anxiety. Margaret Thatcher was the first of the West European leaders to visit Washington since the Republicans came into the White House, and London has shown that it intends to play the role of an American political agent in Western Europe. It should not be ruled out that Bonn, Paris and other West European capitals will soon become an object of pressure from London with regard to building transatlantic relations with Washington. Yet, judging by the content and style of the Anglo-American talks such a line won't benefit the process of reducing tensions, although European interests are vitally connected with a dialogue and closer cooperation between the capitalist and the socialist countries. The Europeans have learned this well from the experience of the seventies and it is most unlikely that they will be thankful to those who want to obliterate this experience.

ANDREYEV VIEWS STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH MOROCCO

LD022334 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Commentary by Yuriy Andreyev]

[Excerpts] Thanks to the Moroccan people's efforts, certain achievements were realized in Morocco after independence in the field of economic development, national culture, public health and education. But despite this, quite a few acute and suspended issues have remained, including unemployment and the provision of better living conditions for the vast popular masses, in addition to the need for major agrarian reform and establishing a base for the national industry. Morocco's dependence on the state of the capitalist market can still be seen.

The presence of the Western Sahara issue also has a negative impact and it uses huge resources, not contributing to the solution of the economic and social tasks.

It must be pointed out that since the declaration of Morocco's independence mutually beneficial Soviet-Moroccan contacts and relations have been developing. With Soviet aid, hydroprojects and energy generating projects have been built in Morocco and are playing an important role in the country's economy.

The message which his majesty King Hasan II sent to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was received with satisfaction in the Soviet Union. In this message, the king stressed that the continuous desire to consolidate the ties of traditional friendship and ideal cooperation links our countries.

But we cannot overlook the fact that certain circles outside and inside Morocco are trying to undermine Soviet-Moroccan relations and to distort the picture of Soviet policy toward Morocco. To this end, they try to exploit some of the problems which our relations sometimes experience. Also, the USSR's attitude toward the question of the Western Sahara is being exploited tendentiously, in addition to the difference in the two states' attitude toward some international issues.

To all this we can give one accurate reply: The Soviet Union exercises its relations with the West [as heard] and other developing countries on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual respect and sovereignty and also noninterference in internal affairs, on the basis of mutual benefit. We are not looking for military bases in the Maghreb nor do we want to exploit their resources. As for the question of the Western Sahara the Soviet Union adopts a firm principled attitude here which is not related to temporary purposes. We recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Western Sahara to self-determination and we call for the peaceful and political settlement of this issue, taking into consideration the interests of all parties to the dispute with the aim of ensuring stable peace and security in the Maghreb region. This is consistent with the UN and OAU resolutions on the issue. It appears that this attitude is meeting with understanding from circles in the Moroccan leadership. For example, the foreign minister who visited Moscow in October 1980, stated that the Soviet Union, which has the view that there must be a political solution for this dispute, is ready to support any efforts in this direction; this is fully consistent with our viewpoint.

As for the radical issues of the hour, such as the consolidation of world peace and security, deepening detente, complete and comprehensive disarmament and rebuilding international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice, we find that the Soviet and Moroccan attitudes toward these issues are either close or identical; they also agree on the main aspect of resolving the Middle East issue. Both sides hold the view that the basic condition for resolving it lies in the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and in meeting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to set up their independent state.

It remains to be said that while greeting the friendly Moroccan people on their national day, the Soviet people wish them prosperity and success on the road of national development.

MACHEL HAILS CPSU CONGRESS DURING WARSHIP VISIT

LD021455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS report: "For People's Happiness"]

[Text] Maputo, 26 Feb--Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and president of Mozambique, visited the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov which is one of a group of Soviet warships on a working visit to the port of Maputo. The 26th CPSU Congress is of worldwide historic significance, he said on board the cruiser. The congress is discussing questions relating to the future not only of the Soviet people but of the whole of mankind as well. The main theme of the Soviet communists' forum--socialism, people's happiness and the struggle against imperialism, sworn enemy of the peoples--is encountering a wide response worldwide, the Mozambique leader said.

The Soviet Union was the trailblazer, S. Machel said. It inspired the peoples to struggle for social liberation and kindled the spark whence sprang the flame. Those who are building socialism in the world are of like mind, they are comrades-in-arms and are marching side by side. That is why we see the 26th congress as our congress. That is why the Soviet communists' forum is paying such great attention to the question of unity.

Our friendship--friendship between socialist nations--has a strong foundation. It is based on Marxism-Leninism, which is a beacon illuminating the path to freedom, happiness and prosperity for mankind.

We extend sincere wishes for success to the 26th CPSU Congress and to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding leader of the Soviet Union and loyal friend of the Mozambique people.

A mass rally of Soviet-Mozambique friendship took place on the quay where the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov was moored. Port workers, representatives of Mozambique public organizations and troops of the Mozambique people's liberation forces warmly greeted the Soviet seamen. The rally took place beneath the banner of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Mozambique and Soviet peoples.

ZAMYATIN ON COUNTERARMING, MISSILE FREEZE, SUMMIT

DPA Report

LD021650 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar (DPA)--Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's foreign policy spokesman has urgently warned the Federal Government against implementing the NATO decision on counterarming. Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department for International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, today in Moscow stated among other things: "....Some leading representatives (of the Federal Government) think they are the fathers of the policy of counterarming in Europe by means of medium-range missiles.... This paternity can lead to a bad legacy, and it would be better not to complain constantly about it.... A new logical solution to this question should be sought so that Europe does not get in the line of fire of these missiles, which are being stockpiled."

Referring to Western reports on a recent step up in production and installation of Soviet medium-range missiles, Zamyatin said that his country, just like the United (?States), "has carried out modernization... SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, old missiles (that is)... have been replaced by new missiles." Their number has "even dropped a little," Zamyatin added. In contrast to the view taken by the Federal Government, the Soviet Union is not only prepared to freeze stocks quantitively but also qualitatively, and to limit and reduce them on the basis of reciprocity.

Zamyatin bitterly complained about remarks by some U.S. senators, not mentioned by name, who are prepared to accept holding the summit conference proposed by Brezhnev only under certain conditions. Zamyatin said: "Because no one dares to openly reject the proposal, veiled tricks are being restored to." The Soviet leadership, however, is also in favor of such a Brezhnev-Reagan summit meeting being prepared very carefully. In view of the present situation in the world, "we are in a bad way if there is no such top-level meeting."

Arms Proposals, FRG Reaction

LD021740 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--"A statement of the FRG Government that the Soviet proposal about the immediate imposing of a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile means in Europe does not contain anything new and is a step back [and] is wrong," head of the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Zamyatin said, answering a question of a correspondent of the polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU. "The Soviet Union suggests the freeze in the quantitative and qualitative aspects on the present level of such means. This is precisely the new thing that has been passed in silence in the statement of the FRG Government."

When we suggest to freeze not only the quantity of missiles but also their quality, we thus freeze the process of further modernisation of missiles. This element is not mentioned in the statement of the FRG Government. The head of the press centre explained further that the Soviet Union, deploying the SS-20 missiles in the western part of the territory of the Soviet Union is conducting the modernisation, that is doing what has been done by the United States many times with regard to its forward-based means in Western Europe. As is known, these means are capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory.

"We are prepared to go further now," Leonid Zamyatin said.

"We are ready to freeze in the quantitative and qualitative aspects the existing level of such means of NATO countries and the USSR, including, naturally, the U.S. forward-based means. And this moratorium could be imposed immediately, as soon as the talks on this question start. The moratorium must operate until the permanent treaty on limitation, or, even better, reduction of such means in Europe is included, as it was suggested by Leonid Brezhnev. We do not withdraw our previous proposals, but now, in the conditions when the dangerous arms race continues, we make new important initiatives. We proceed from the striving to arrest the stockpiling of weapons dangerous for Europe. We suggest to open the talks on this matter. And we suggest to freeze these weapons in the European theatre until the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile means are concluded. This is the essence, the new aspects in our proposal, the things that are passed in silence by certain leaders of the Western world."

Proposed Dialogue

LD022006 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--"The comprehensive plan of peace set out by Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress is widely discussed by the world public, in the leading circles of many states," said the head of the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Zamyatin, answering questions of newsmen today.

"The proposal on the resumption of the dialogue between the USSR and the USA is being discussed in a positive way," he said. "The overwhelming majority of state leaders show the positive attitude to this proposal. But some leaders of Western countries say that the opening of such a dialogue must be stipulated by a number of conditions."

"To put the question this way means to look for the pretexts for delaying such a dialogue or for coming out against it in a camouflaged form" Leonid Zamyatin stressed. The head of the press centre also pointed out that no preliminary conditions were ever advanced at such bilateral meetings, particularly at a high level.

Leonid Zamyatin dwelt particularly on some statements of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who had visited recently the United States. He expressed surprise specifically over the fact that she talked about the need of establishing the balance of military forces between the East and the West and of ensuring the preservation of such a balance. "First, such a balance exists and Mrs. Thatcher could turn to the London Institute for Strategic Studies which admitted this in its report in October last," Leonid Zamyatin said.

"As to her assertion that Western Europe and North America are, allegedly, the two pillars on which peace is maintained, it isnecessary to look on what these pillars rest," Leonid Zamyatin went on. "If they rest on stockpiles of armaments, this does not mean the strengthening of peace. Such amounts of weapons have been stockpiled on earth by now that, as specialists say, we can destroy each other over and over again, we can destroy our civilization."

"The Soviet proposals," he said, "are aimed at curbing the arms race. The party and government of the Soviet Union are deeply convinced that it is necessary to conduct, without preliminary conditions, a constructive dialogue, aimed at the cutting of armaments, at the limitation of most dangerous strategic armaments, at holding thorough talks on the problem of Eurostrategic weapons. All this forms the vast peace programme that has been advanced by the CPSU."

Summit Preconditions

LD021448 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--The state of relations between the USSR and the USA and the gravity of international problems are such that they dictate the need for a dialogue on these problems at all levels, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press centre, said at a press conference today when replying to a question asked by a correspondent of the British broadcasting and television company, the BBC. This means that a certain preparatory period may pass but this must be an active dialogue and we are prepared for it.

Leonid Zamyatin stressed that, as is shown by experience, a summit meeting is the decisive link in a dialogue. Of course, he said, it is better to have a prepared meeting than an unprepared one. But now instead of preparations for a meeting certain American senators are trying to lay down conditions for beginning it. Not a single summit meeting between any sides has ever been held in conditions when the sides concerned laid down certain preliminary terms for each other. This is something our partners in talks should understand quite clearly.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES PARTY CONGRESS ISSUES

LD021446 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--All statements by foreign delegates at the 26th Congress of the CPSU contained, without a single exception, a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace and their support for the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, proposals which are a logical development of the peace programme that was adopted at the 24th and 25th congresses. This was said today at a press conference by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, when answering questions of correspondents at the press centre of the 26th congress.

"Their statements testify to their desire to develop and strengthen relations with our party, with our country. And, of course, everyone of them spoke of realities in his own country, of the problems tackled at a given moment by a given party or state."

Speaking of the most characteristic features of statements Vadim Zagladin said: "All statements by communists, revolutionary democrats, representatives of socialist and other countries contained one, clearly expressed, idea that at present the duty of all revolutionaries, democrats, communists and non-communists is to defend peace, to strengthen peace and to avert war."

Aid to Developing States

LD021458 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--Answering the question of journalists about the character of Soviet aid to Third World countries, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, told a press conference today: The USSR gives aid to a number of developing states, including in the military field. We do not and did not have any bases on their territory; we do not create any military outposts. We assist the peoples of those countries in defending their gains.

Sometimes we are reproached, Vadim Zagladin went on to say, that Soviet economic aid in percentage ratio to the national income is allegedly smaller than the aid, which is rendered, let us say, by the USA. This is not true.

If you take all the developing countries to which we are giving assistance, and among them are such states as Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Cuba, and if you take the sum total of our aid, it is greater in percentage terms than the U.S. aid to the developing countries. It's characteristic feature is that we do not make investments, do not strive to capitalise. The whole of our aid is aimed at assisting the peoples in their economic development. And we are glad that our friends, who declared about it at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, highly appreciate this Soviet aid.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL DECRIES U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD011326 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS--The American administration's policy of curtailing trade and economic ties with the USSR is unrealistic and groundless, especially considering the fact that the Soviet Union is a mighty world economic power and that a deep economic crisis is being observed in capitalist countries," First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov told a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen at the press center of the 26th CPSU Congress today.

Komarov said that Washington had started its policy of scaling down economic and trade ties with the USSR long before 1980. "The trade agreement signed with the USSR in 1972 has not been ratified by the United States to this day," he said.

"We have overcome all the obstacles that the United States tried to create", the deputy minister stressed, "and damage from this U.S. policy was suffered by America first. Incidentally the latter are showing a big interest in the conclusion of agreements with us and are disappointed that many contracts are eluding them."

"The USSR will further continue its policy of developing equal and mutually advantageous trade and economic ties with all countries", Nikolay Komarov stated.

SHISHLIN, BOVIN DISCUSS BREZHNEV MEETINGS

LD021802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Discussion of the 26th CPSU Congress by delegates Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin on 2 March in Moscow--live or recorded]

[Text] [Bovin] Today discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft Basic Guidelines for developing the economy was completed. Altogether 14 people spoke in the debate on this document. Their speeches were, of course, varied, and dealt with various matters. Each speaker certainly spoke about the successes achieved in, say, his own oblast, republic, or sphere of the national economy. But at the same time, what was common to all the speeches was a critical mood, a self-critical attitude to the problems with which the speaker dealt. Take one of the last two speeches, that by the USSR railways minister, Comrade Pavlovskiy. It was noticeable that he was very critical of the state of affairs on the railways. Not just in a general way, but quite concretely, he indicated the shortcomings that must be put right, and put right in the shortest time. Or consider the speech of the Novosibirsk Obkom first secretary: As well as describing the oblast's very great achievements, he spoke of very important problems, such as, to name just one, the creation of special technology for Siberia.

[Shishlin] I would like to add that the work of the congress was built not only in the hall itself, it was built not only throughout our vast country, but was built also, as it were, in the corridors of the congress. I refer to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with fraternal party delegation leaders who are attending the congress.

However scanty the communiques published in the press on these meetings, several important ideas can be traced in them. It must be said that those talks were very rich in content. First, there was our parties' common interest in strengthening the Soviet Union and their support for the peaceful construction program that the congress is elaborating. Second, in those talks the idea can be very clearly discerned of vigorous support by the fraternal parties for the platform of peace, active struggle for peace, which has also been put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. And, finally, a third important idea that is covered in those talks is determination and willingness to strengthen cooperation with the CPSU, strengthen cooperation with all progressive forces of our time. And this is indubitably the number one prerequisite for achieving good results in the struggle to deepen detente and bring about a radical improvement in the international atmosphere.

[Bovin] And that, of course, is characteristic not only of, say, our Communist Party's relations with those of the fraternal socialist countries. The very fact that there are delegations from 109 countries present at our congress emphasizes this willingness to cooperate and interact on a world scale, a global scale, in the struggle both for peace and social progress. The congress has once again underlined precisely this.

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS REACTION TO BREZHNEV REPORT

LD271519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS roundup: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Text] 23 Feb--The eyes of millions of people all over the world are riveted on Moscow where the 26th CPSU Congress has begun its work. The world press, radio and television are remarking that the report delivered at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, makes a major contribtuion to the theory of scientific communism, outlines an imposing program of communist building, the consolidation of the USSR's economic might and the improvement of Soviet people's prosperity and advances very important new foreign policy initiatives of tremendous significance for strengthening peace and detente and the peoples' security. A truly historic event which will undoubtedly have a profound impact on the life and development of the land of the soviets and the destiny of all mankind--that is how the international public is assessing the current CPSU congress.

The CPSU's Leninist general line is being confidently implemented, Bulgarian radio emphasizes, commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's report. The tasks set at the previous congress have as a whole been successfully resolved. The Soviet Union has advanced substantially on all salients of the creation of communism's material and technical base. The economic policy which the CPSU is putting forward for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties reflects the Soviet people's fundamental interests. Uniting and merging with the masses' creativity, initiative and energy, it ensures Soviet society's unswerving advance along the path of the growth of the working people's prosperity and the attainment of the impressive goal--communism.

There has been a further increase in the might, activeness and authority of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the Czechoslovak news agency points out. The socialist countries are building the new socialist world and a historically unprecedented type of relations between states--truly just, equal and fraternal relations. In literally all spheres world socialism is marching confidently onward. The socialist countries are struggling for justice, the cause of peace and the peoples' security, and for the interests of working people. The truth of Marxist-Leninist teaching is on their side. Their strength lies in their unity and cohesion. The imperialists and their accomplices regularly mount hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. But the communists have always boldly met these attacks by its adversary and have triumphed.

L.I. Brezhnev, ADN (GDR) notes, stated that the struggle to ease the threat of war and curb the arms race remains the pivotal salient of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The state of affairs in the world requires additional new efforts to eliminate the threat of war and strengthen international security. It is for precisely this reason that the Soviet Union has come out with very important new foreign policy initiatives which are an organic continuation and development of the peace program.

L.I. Brezhnev, Yugoslavia's TANJUG agency stresses, expressed the USSR's readiness, despite the deterioration of the international situation, to continue to promote the search for solutions to international problems and for ways to prevent a confrontation with the West. He came out with a number of important initiatives. The Soviet leader proposed to Washington that the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction be continued without delay, retaining everything positive achieved in this field so far.

The Soviet leader, AFP points out,submitted for the congress' examination a whole series of proposals aimed at reducing and controlling armaments. The agency draws special attention to the following proposals: the readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European territory of the USSR on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states; the readiness to hold specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East; the readiness to discuss questions linked with Afghanistan in connection with Persian Gulf security issues; the readiness to continue without delay talks with the United States on strategic arms limitations and reduction, retaining everything positive achieved so far; the readiness to agree to limit the deployment of new submarines and to prohibit the modernization of the existing ballistic missiles installed on these submarines or the creation of new missiles; the readiness to impose a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, including U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region.

The Soviet leader stressed that the USSR is seeking to deepen detente and the relaxation of international tension, notes the U.S. news agency UPI. He expressed the hope that those who determine U.S. policy today will ultimately be able to view things more realistically. The USSR has not sought and does not seek military superiority over the other side. As L.I. Brezhnev remarked, the international situation largely depends on the policy of the USSR and the United States. The status of relations between them now and the acuteness of the international problems requiring solution dictate the need for dialogue at all levels, and active dialogue at that. The Soviet leader stated that the decisive link here is meetings at the summit level. The USSR wants normal relations with the United States.

H. Wehner, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (FRG), stated that the proposals in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU congress "deserve detailed, serious study by the Western allies. The main thing is that it is essential to make every effort to ensure that, in the interests of safeguarding peace, the path toward genuine talks between the two great powers and opposing military blocs is opened up."

The Soviet leader, notes the DDP agency (FRG), has given the West a signal regarding new disarmament talks.

The whole world is now looking toward Moscow, writes the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO. We communists and all working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia view Moscow with admiration, sympathy and love for our loyal and close allies and fellow strugglers. Friends and enemies are equally deeply aware of the Soviet Union's historic significance for man's present. Were it not for Great October and the Soviet Union there would have been no collapse of world colonialism.

Hundreds of millions of people were able to liberate themselves from the fascist yoke thanks to the heroic Soviet soldiers' international liberation mission. For 36 years now hundreds of millions of people have been living in peace thanks to the fact that the USSR stands at the head of the peace-loving forces which can stay the aggressor's hand. What force put in motion these worldwide historic social processes on our planet, this mighty struggle for peace and against war? That force is the CPSU, the party of Lenin.

The party of Lenin, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, sets a shining example of the building of the new society and is paving the way to a bright future. The experience of the land of the soviets in any sphere is an inexhaustible treasury for the countries and peoples aspiring to profound social transformations, socialism and peace. In the USSR the peoples of the world see the mightiest fortress of and a real force for the consolidation of peace and security. That is why the Soviet initiatives aimed at developing international cooperation, limiting the arms race and continuing the detente process in the political and military spheres are meeting with broad support throughout the world.

The Soviet people are the trailblazers on the path to communism and are resolving many problems, but never before has real socialism had such tremendous potential as it now does, NHAN DAN (SRV) writes. In taking big steps along the path of building the material and technical base of communism in their country the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people are waging a tireless struggle in defense of and for the consolidation of peace, for the development of the detente process and against bellicose reactionary forces, and they are continuing to win important victories in this struggle. At the same time they are struggling to strengthen the fraternal cohesion and cooperation of the socialist community countries and are actively supporting the peoples' national liberation struggle. All this raises still higher the USSR's international prestige and serves as a powerful source of inspiration to the peoples' revolutionary struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

LD271305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Optimism of Creators"]

[Excerpts] Universal attention is rivited on Moscow and the Kremlin Palace of Congresses these days. The Leninist party's 26th congress, which is working here, has aroused tremendous interest and a very lively response from the Soviet people, the working people of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind. What is being said from the platform of our party's highest forum is also being heeded by communism's enemies, who have been forced to reckon with the impressive achievements of real socialism, its magnetic example for the world's peoples and its growing influence in the world.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on the main item on the agenda--the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's immediate tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. His report is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism and a weighty new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. The report brightly illumines our party's multifaceted activity in implementing the decisions of its previous congress, shows the Soviet people's splendid achievements over the past decade, makes a comprehensive analysis of the present international situation and the world revolutionary process and reveals the inspiring prospects of the USSR's advance along the path of communist creation, the development of international cooperation and the struggle for peace and social progress.

"Yes, the Soviet people look with confidence to the future," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out. "But their optimism is not the self-assurance of favorites of fortune."

"Our people know that everything they have has been created with their own labor and defended with their own blood. And we are optimists because we believe in the power of labor, because we believe in our country and our people. We are optimists because we believe in our party and we know that the path which it indicates is the only correct path!"

The desire to ensure the necessary external conditions to resolve the creative tasks facing us permeates the CPSU's international policies and its persistent struggle to strengthen peace, to remove the threat of war and to preserve and deepen detente. The CPSU Central Committee report reveals the diverse forms of the strengthening of the Soviet Union's friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and of their close cooperation. Our party keeps to the firm policy of developing the USSR's ties with liberated countries and strengthening the alliance of world socialism and the national democratic movement. It invariably strengthens solidarity with the international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties.

In relations with capitalist states the Soviet Union is true to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation and a firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive intrigues. Now more than ever the USSR, together with its allies, is the chief mainstay of peace on earth. An impassioned appeal to uphold peace, to prevent the conflagration of nuclear war and to curb the senseless and highly dangerous arms race resounded once again from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is backed up by specific proposals aimed at radically improving the international situation. These initiatives serve as the organic continuation and development of our party's peace program as applied to the most burning, urgent problems of the present day.

Blazing today the common trail of Soviet society's progressive movement, the CPSU actually fulfills a leadership role and demonstrates increased responsibility for the fate of the motherland at the end of the 20th century and on the threshold of the third millennium. It shows constant concern for the high militant capacity of its ranks, the activation of all intraparty life, the improvement of party leadership methods and the strengthening of ideological and political education work among the masses. Carefully interpreting reality and generalizing new phenomena of social life, our party is creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

The report's points and conclusions are receiving unanimous support in the speeches of delegates to the party congress. Millions of communists and all Soviet people perceive them with warm approval. At rallies and meetings and in labor reports, telegrams and letters they express boundless confidence in the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman, loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause and ardent fighter for peace and communism, and profound gratitude for their tireless concern for the socialist homeland's prosperity and for the people's good and happiness; and they report the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges. All the work of the 26th congress is a convincing demonstration of the monolithic unity of our party and the Soviet people.

Foreign guests and leaders of fraternal parties are speaking in the atmosphere of tremendous enthusiasm reigning at the congress. Their speeches, as well as numerous responses from various countries, acknowledge the Soviet people's impressive achievements and the CPSU's outstanding role in the international communist and workers movement and in the struggle to strengthen the positions of world socialism and for lasting peace, detente, cooperation and the peoples' security. They note the indefatigable activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the head of our party and state, who has won the profoundest respect of people of good will and high prestige on all the world's continents.

Our goal is communism. The Leninist party is leading us to it along the only correct course--the course of creation.

ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

Honecker Presents Award

LD271555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today conferred the Star of International Friendship in gold on the Academy of Social Sciences. He did this at the premises of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. This high distinction has been awarded in recognition of the internationlist merits of this center of learning.

Erich Honecker met the teaching staff and students of the academy at a friendly gathering. He was received with great enthusiasm. Twenty-five years ago, Erich Honecker had the opportunity to deepen his knowledge of Marxism-Leninism at the Moscow academy. During the friendly gathering, held at this center of learning, Erich Honecker spoke about current issues relating to the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR and to preparations for the 10th SED Congress.

Honecker Meets Brezhnev

LD281412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting took place today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On behalf of the communists and all the working people of the GDR, Honecker cordially congratulated Comrade Brezhnev on the successful work of the 26th CPSU Congress and expressed profound satisfaction with the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the congress. This outstanding Marxist-Leninist document, Honecker said, is of worldwide historic significance, containing as it does proposals for strengthening peace, which render a great service to all forces that oppose the danger of war, the outburst of reaction and imperialism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that Soviet communists were following with great interest the successful process of socialist construction in the GDR and the nationwide preparations for the 10th SED Congress, which will undoubtedly become an important landmark in the life of the republic.

Comrades Brezhnev and Honecker expressed the firm confidence that the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries and the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR would continue to deepen and grow stronger. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding.

Honecker Meets Tikhonov

LD281608 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--There was a meeting today in the Kremlin between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker.

During the conversation, there was an exchange of opinions on some topical matters of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR that are of mutual interest.

In the light of favorable prospects of the development of fraternal relations between the two countries set out in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th party congress the sides expressed mutual confidence in the successful solution during the new five-year period of the questions that have been discussed.

The meeting passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Honecker in Leningrad

LD011550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Leningrad, 1 Mar (ADN)--The delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Erich Honecker was received for a friendly discussion on Sunday morning in the Leningrad Obkom and Gorkom. Their headquarters is in Smolnyy Lenin's legendary workplace which was once the command center of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, gave the guests from the GDR an informative account of Leningrad's development into the most important industrial, scientific and cultural center after Moscow and of the prospects of the oblast and the city. The guests from the GDR then visited the historic sights of the revolution in Smolnyy. Earlier Erich Honecker placed a wreath at the memorial to Lenin outside the building.

The SED Central Committee delegation arrived in Leningrad on Sunday morning and immediately afterwards honored the city's heroic defenders and the more than 600,000 victims of the fascist blockade at the monument in Victory Square and at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR in German at 1400 GMT states also that the delegation "visited the Military Academy of Artillery and the nuclear power station near Leningrad."]

Stoph Leningrad Speech

LD011946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Leningrad, 1 Mar (ADN)--In a speech at the M.I. Kalinin military academy of artillery in Leningrad on Sunday Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, assessed as extremely important the main remarks by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress on the international situation. As General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker had stressed before the delegates of the 26th congress, the Soviet Union's new, major peace initiative will be wholly and completely supported by the GDR people.

Willi Stoph stated: "We communists and workers of the GDR are daily aware of the attempts by the most reactionary imperialist circles in the West to undermine the policy of detente and return to the policy of confrontation, even cold war."

Willi Stoph continued: "It is not unknown that the leading circles of the imperialist FRG are among the closest U.S. allies where pushing through NATO's long-term arms program and the Brussels missile decision is concerned. It is the NATO countries' delegations at the Madrid conference and Vienna disarmament talks which are rejecting all the proposals by the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact to consolidate and deepen detente and extend it to the military sphere and, in the wake of the United States, are striving for military superiority.

"As was stressed at the 26th party congress, the CPSU and Soviet Government will consistently continue their policy based on consolidating world peace and detente. There is no sensible alternative to this policy."

"We in the GDR support this policy and within the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact member states will make the best possible contribution toward its implementation," Willi Stoph stated. "It is our joint goal to create the most favorable external conditions for the development of socialism and communism in our fraternally allied countries. We will strongly confirm this at the coming 10th SED Congress."

The exacerbation of the international situation and the U.S. striving to change the military balance in its favour sets the socialist community of states the task of maintaining its defence readiness at the necessary level. "We know that the Soviet Union and Soviet Army bear the main burden in securing the peaceful work of development and protecting the socialist achievements of all states in our community."

"Since the first day's existence of our National People's Army--whose 25th anniversary we are celebrating today--you, our Soviet comrades in arms, have stood helpfully by our side with advice. Our soldiers have learned well," Willi Stoph stressed. "The level of fighting power and combat readiness in the National People's Army as the key to the GDR's socialist national defense, as a reliable ally of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and all armies united in the Warsaw Pact, allows us to approach with great confidence the tasks of the eighties. During the autumn 1980 'Comradeship in Arms' maneuver the National People's Army demonstrated in close cooperation with units of the fraternal armies to friend and foe that it is ready and in a position to perform successfully its combat duties. The excellent results of this maneuver prove that the protection of socialist achievements is in good hands."

The speaker praised the high standard of training of the members of the Leningrad artillery academy. More than 400 GDR officers have been trained there to date as outstanding specialists, and they "are today usefully applying the knowledge gained here in responsible positions in our army."

More on Stoph

LD011948 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 1 Mar 81

["Excerpt" from speech by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on 1 March at the M.I. Kalinin Military Academy in Leningrad--recorded]

[Text] It is a great honor for us to visit you here in one of the leading teaching establishments of the Soviet Army, an educational institute, whose famous traditions extend back to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that unforgettable leader of the world proletariat, which bears the name of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, and which has been honored with the highest awards of the Soviet state. We are deeply impressed by the high standard of training of those attending this academy which trains commanders for missile troops and the artillery and is thus making a very important contribution toward enhancing the defense readiness of the Soviet Union and our socialist community of states. We would like to congratulate you most warmly in this respect, especially for the outstanding training results in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

We also bring you fraternal fighting greetings from our people and sons in the uniform of the GDR National People's Army. [applause]

As your guests, we are of course particularly pleased at the fact that the city and district of Leningrad are in the front ranks of those who have fulfilled and overfulfilled their commitments and have set the pace. For this, you have been honored with banners of honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

We congratulate you and all Leningraders on these high awards. We regard as extremely important the main statements by Comrade Brezhnev on the international situation. As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party, stressed to the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress, the new, major peace initiative of the Soviet Union, announced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will be wholly and completely supported by the GDR people. [applause]

United forever with the glorious army of the Red October, the sons of the working class and working people are daily giving their best to guarantee the protection of our socialist fatherland. Since the first day's existence of our National People's Army--whose 25th anniversary we are celebrating today--you Soviet comrades-in-arms have stood helpfully by our side with advice. Our soldiers have learned well. Your share, dear comrades of the M.I. Kalinin Artillery Military Academy, in this high standard of our National People's Army's combat readiness is not a small one. You have, after all, trained more than 400 officers from the GDR as outstanding specialists who today are usefully applying the knowledge gained here in responsible positions in our army. Our visit is a welcome opportunity to express our warmest thanks for this to you, dear comrades of the academy. [applause]

Dear comrades, we return to Moscow tomorrow and afterward to the GDR in the certainty that the brotherhood in arms between the glorious Soviet Army and National People's Army of the GDR is firm and indestructible. [applause]

Honecker at Embassy Ceremony

LD021653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS report: "Laying the Foundation for the New GDR Embassy Building"]

[Text] The foundation stone of the new GDR Embassy complex was laid on 26 February on Moscow's Leninskiy Prospekt. The ceremony was attended by the SED delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Zhivkov in Sverdlovsk

LD011124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The BCP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, which is led by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived in Sverdlovsk today. At Koltsovo Airport, on the way to the town and in its streets and squares the Urals inhabitants gave a warm and cordial welcome to the visitors. The envoys of the fraternal country will acquaint themselves with the economy and culture of the industrial center and will visit the metallurgical workers of Verkhne-Isetsk metallurgical works, the machine-builders of Uralmash and the power workers of the Beloyarskiy nuclear power station.

Zhivkov Sverdlovsk Address

LD012112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, on 1 March at the Sverdlovsk metallurgical works--recorded in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] I would like to share with you my impressions from the 26th CPSU Congress.

We are delighted by the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation contained in the report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Discussion of the report is taking place in a businesslike and optimistic atmosphere, which is characteristic of the Leninist style of your party's work.

As far as we are concerned, we are following a line for bringing Bulgaria and the Soviet Union increasingly closer together in political, economic, cultural and military rapproachement. We consider that this rapprochement holds the guarantee of independence for socialist Bulgaria. This is the first time something like this has taken place in world history. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev defined this as worldwide internationalism in action. Georgi Dimitrov used to talk about the warm friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and we add that our friendship has its start in the depths of time and is eternal.

Zhivkov Visits Sverdlovsk Plant

AU021134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Our special correspondent Aleksandur Zlatkov reports on the visit of the Bulgarian delegation, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in Sverdlovsk. Our delegation visited the largest plant of the Urals, the Uralmash machine building plant.

Cordially welcomed by workers and managers of the plant, the delegation visited the metalwork shops, after which it met the collective of the plant. Comrade Todor Zhivkov addressed the workers cordially and also spoke on the comprehensive relations and cooperation between our two fraternal countries.

The Bulgarian delegation is expected to return to Moscow this afternoon.

Kadar Zelenograd Speech

AU021351 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a 26 February friendship rally at Moscow's Zelenograd district: "Janos Kadar's Speech"]

[Text] Dear comrades, our Soviet friends:

On behalf of the MSZMP delegation, I ardently greet all participants in this friendship rally. I thank you for the invitation and friendly reception. I convey to you and, through you, all Zelenograd residents, the comradely greetings and sincere good wishes of the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people, who are building socialism.

Comrades, the attention of the world is focused on Moscow once again these days, where the 26th CPSU Congress is performing its historic job. We, the MSZMP delegation members, have the honor of representing the Hungarian communists and our working people at this congress. Our delegation has acknowledged with complete agreement the CPSU Central Committee's report submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Soviet communists' leader who is looked upon with great respect and esteem throughout the world and a great friend of the Hungarian people.

We have followed with great interest the speeches of delegates, which were permeated by the proletarian internationalist sense of responsibility characteristic of Soviet communists in matters of both domestic and foreign politics. How this high forum of the Soviet Union's communists, constituting the cardinal bulwark of the cause of socialism, national independence and peace, assesses international developments and what tasks it designates for Soviet politics is of world political significance.

Dear comrades, we are sincerely pleased to be able to pay a visit here, in Zelenograd, and acquaint ourselves with the significant results attained by you in scientific research activity and the production of most up-to-date products. We are aware of the fact that your enterprises are playing a leading role in scientific-technical progress and making a considerable contribution to enhancing the strength of the Soviet Union and developing various branches of the people's economy. Your successes convincingly demonstrate the high standard of Soviet science and the immense creative force of Soviet society.

Within the framework of extensive Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific cooperation, it is a gratifying fact that you have been in contact for some 10 years with various Hungarian institutions. Taking advantage of meeting with you personally, I would now like to thank you separately for everything your collective has done and is doing also today to further develop cooperation between our countries. We are convinced that, unifying their efforts, Hungarian and Soviet enterprises can effectively serve our common objectives and make more than a small contribution to further strengthening indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship. I congratulate your collective from my heart on the magnificent results it has attained and wish you further successes.

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee's reports and the contributions by the congress delegates have convincingly pointed to the considerable results attained by the Soviet Union in developing the economy and society in the last 5 years. Welded into unity with its Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people have made another tremendous stride forward: The people's economy of the Soviet Union has become stronger still and the Soviet people can satisfy their material and spiritual requirements on an increasingly high level.

The successful constructive work of the Soviet Union, the first socialist country of the world, is a significant factor in the development of the destiny of mankind. The Soviet Union's strength and active peace policy and the socialist community's coordinated foreign policy and joint defense efforts are responsible for the fact that peace has been successfully maintained for as many as 36 years and that we have been able to safeguard the socialist achievements that had cost us considerable sacrifices to attain. The Soviet Union's strength restrains the reactionary forces that would like to restore the world domination of imperialism. The world communist and workers parties, national liberation and democratic movements and peoples struggling for peace can always rely on the solidarity of the Soviet Union, the principal mainstay of progress and peace.

Dear comrades, in our fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, we are successfully working on implementing the resolutions of our party's 12th congress. The internal political situation is firm and the MSZMP is enjoying the confidence of our worker class and working people. Relying on strengthening socialist national unity, we are successfully resolving the multifaceted tasks facing us. In accomplishing our objectives, along with a more intensified mobilization of internal reserves, we attach great significance to the means inherent in our economic cooperation organization, CEMA. We are convinced that socialist economic integration will be able increasingly to contribute to resolving tasks of the constructive work underway in the member countries and to broadening the economic bases of advanced socialist society.

Our party's position is that coordinating our foreign policy, harmonizing our international steps and defense efforts and strengthening the Warsaw Pact is more indispensable still in the present tense international situation.

In our international activity, we attribute primary significance to strengthening fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and developing multifaceted cooperation. We perceive the fruitful effect of our extensive relations based on mutual advantage in our everyday creative and constructive work. We jealously safeguard and carefully foster Hungarian-Soviet friendship and can assure you that we will continue doing our best further to develop it.

Our delegation fully agrees with the assessment of the CPSU Central Committee report of the development of the international situation, said Janos Kadar, paying tribute to the results attained in the area of detente in the past decade. He spoke about the latest attempts of extremist Western circles and the bourgeois propaganda campaign reminiscent of the cold war years.

He noted: The policy of the Soviet Union, the socialist community sets out from the fact that it is the undeniable right of the peoples living in various countries of the world to decide the direction of their social-economic development freely themselves and that their progress on the path they have chosen themselves not be hampered by imperialist intervention.

The endeavors of imperialism and its constantly intensifying onslaughts on the forces of progress necessitate consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and deepening of cooperation among the fraternal parties. The history of the workers movement teaches us that the worker class can accomplish its mission only on the basis of proletarian internationalism, on the basis of class solidarity. The MSZMP is in solidarity with the world communist and workers parties, the movements struggling for national independence and the democratic movements and the forces of social progress. For the sake of the security of peoples and the peace of mankind, we are prepared to cooperate with all peace-loving forces, irrespective of party allegiance and world outlook.

Dear comrades, our Soviet friends, the 26th CPSU Congress is justifying the expectations of progressive mankind. The Soviet communists and the Soviet people as a whole are continuing to progress with undiminished momentum on the Leninist path confirmed by life, on the path of communism and peace. The present generation of Soviet people is a worthy successor to the Leninist heritage, to revolutionary traditions.

Dear comrades, we are sincerely pleased to be able to pay a visit here, in Zelenograd and acquaint ourselves with the significant results attained by you in scientific and productive work. Your successes convincingly demonstrate the high standard of Soviet science and the tremendous creative force of Soviet society, said Janos Kadar and congratulated the Zelenograd collectives on the magnificent results they have achieved and wished them further sccesses.

Long live the great Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party!

May indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship live and flourish forever!

Long live communism and peace!--Janos Kadar concluded his Zelenograd speech.

Kadar Friendship Society Speech

LD271010 Budapest MTI in English 0609 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress, called on Moscow's House of Friendship Friday night, where he met leading officials and activists of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society (SHFS). Hungary's Ambassador to Moscow Matyas Szuros, member of the HSWP CC was also there. The meeting was attended by Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and former president of the SHFS, and (?some leading) officials of the society, including Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov.

The Hungarian guests were welcomed by President Zinaida Kruglova of the [word indistinct] of the Federation of the Friendship Societies, and President Filip Yermas of the SHFS.

Zinaida Kruglova was speaking of the activities of the friendship societies, their efforts to promote friendship and cooperation among the peoples. She made special reference to Hungarian, Soviet relations, emphasizing the role the first secretary of the HSWP CC has been playing in that field. She thanked Janos Kadar for (?this) activity. She then conferred the 'For Strengthening Friendship' memorial order on Janos Kadar amid enthusiastic applause of the audience.

Filip Yermas was speaking of recent programmes of the SHFS. First Vice-President Yuri Barabash of the SHFS, Soviet first deputy minister of culture was speaking of bilateral cultural cooperation. Worker crew leader Anatoliy Surovtsev, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, was speaking of the day-to-day cooperation between workers of the two countries.

Then the rostrum was taken by Janos Kadar. He [words indistinct] having an opportunity to meet officials and activists of the SHFS on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress. He [words indistinct] the HSWP appreciates the work the society has been giving to promote the friendship of the two peoples. This friendship is firmly based on shared [words indistinct] targets and fundamental interests, and historical experiences. The friendship of the two peoples now covers all walks of life, is being expanded, and the 26th CPSU Congress has mapped out reassuring prospects [word indistinct] further development. Our strength, Janos Kadar said, is multiplied by the achievements scored under the auspices of friendship and cooperation.

The two friendship societies are faced with important tasks in cultivating the friendship of the two peoples, spreading information about their results, and in establishing and promoting direct links among workers in various fields of production, Janos Kadar stressed. He conveyed the gratitude of the HSWP CC to leaders, activists and rank-and-file of the HSFS for their important and arduous work.

Janos Kadar continued by saying that the CPSU congress is taking place in an important period in the life of the Soviet people and the building of communism, in a period which is significant also for international life. Congress has clearly defined the road the Soviet communists, the Soviet people should take, and it also gave guidance (?how to realize the) there-envisaged highly important assignments. Congress clearly showed the oneness of the Soviet people with the Leninist principles-guided CPSU CC, headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

It is my sincere wish, Janos Kadar went on, that the Soviet communists, the workers of the Soviet Union, could [word indistinct] the highly-important (?objectives) defined by congress in accordance with congress-defined political line and the there-manifested unity.

Janos Kadar added that congress is of world-political importance also for the international life.

Finally, Janos Kadar expressed thanks for the activities of Academician Petr Fedoseyev, former president of the SHFS, who was holding the post for over two decades. Also he [words indistinct] Filip Yermas, recently-elected president of the SHFS.

More on Kadar Speech

LD280044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The head of the Hungarian delegation to the CPSU congress, Janos Kadar, met the activists of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society this evening. He said the following in connection with his experiences at the congress:

[Begin recording] The significance of this congress is worldwide. I am profoundly convinced that the report of the CPSU Central Committee has tremendous significance; it has tremendous significance from the point of view of our joint struggle as well, because on the questions of the world, on international issues, we are pursuing a coordinated policy that we have heard here in the Kremlin.

This congress is marvellous also from the point of the view that everyone can sense here the unity and solidarity, the solidarity of the Soviet communists, the solidarity of the entire Soviet people around the Leninist spiritual leadership which we call [words indistinct]. This unity is important from the point of view of every progressive person in the world. This we have experienced in the conference hall of the congress, during the speeches, in the corridors, during the conversations, among the Soviet work force. The unity and solidarity is being demonstrated with which people are willing to fight for the international goals and the goals of construction. This is something that is a great pleasure for me to see, as it is for every member of our delegation; it is something that greatly facilitates our further struggle at home in Hungary.

I would like to congratulate you, Soviet people, on this splendid congress, on this political line and on the spirit of unity. Here we are dealing with firm principles. There is a background here to everything that is happening. [words indistinct] and this report reflected a calm self-confidence. I would like to add this was also reflected in the words of every single speaker. [end recording]

Further on Kadar Speech

LD011622 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2050 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation at the CPSU congress, at 27 February meeting of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and esteemed friends: I am very grateful for the cordial welcome and for the information given about the work of the society. I have had the honor of being able to attend the 26th congress of your great party as a representative of the MSZMP. On this occasion I wanted to use the opportunity of dropping in on the society and of meeting a few comrades...[applause] and of expressing in some way the deep respect and high esteem in which the MSZMP, our party, holds your work.

I have lived the life of a communist for nearly 50 years now and have attended six CPSU congresses. [applause] It seems to me that this congress has given a clear answer to Soviet communists and to every Soviet citizen as to the question of what direction should be taken and how one should proceed on this path. Even we foreigners can appreciate this.

Naturally, we are affected completely by the way in which the 26th CPSU Congress is dealing with world questions. There is a discussion here about the cooperation of the socialist countries, the unity of the communist and workers movement of the world and about the cooperation of all the progressive and peace-loving people of the world and mention is also being made to what its opponents must understand. For this reason the significance of this congress is worldwide.

I hope that the work of implementing the congress resolution will proceed in this spirit and that this work should meet with complete success. I also wish that the Soviet people may enjoy the fruits of their labor in peaceful conditions.

Allow me to say something in general about the work of the society.

Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation are important for us: They are the guarantee of the prosperity of our people. We have achieved a great deal as a result of cooperation and friendship and the most important thing is that they are based on solid foundations, on foundations of principle, on having principles, objectives and basic interests in common and they are also based on the great experiences of history. The spirit of friendship is a necessary precondition for this.

I often (?hear of) people with whom we, as party secretaries, would not normally hold meetings. Many good initiatives have been started by the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, its members promote a great cause, the great common cause of our peoples.

Kadar Meets Yemeni Leader

LD272356 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (MTI)--From the MTI correspondent in Moscow:

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, head of the Hungarian party delegation attending the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held talks with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, president of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, prime minister, in Moscow on Friday. At the meeting, marked by an atmosphere of comradely solidarity, they reviewed topical international issues and discussed the state of relations between the two parties and countries, as well as the tasks of further improving the links. They esteemed high [as received] and pledged support for the initiatives from the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at consolidating world peace, halting the arms race and boosting relations among peoples.

Kadar Visits Sports Complex

LD012308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, visited the Central Army Sports Club in Moscow. He had a talk with world chess champions (Siburdanidze) and Karpov. The Hungarian leader acquainted himself with the largest covered stadium in Europe and the Olimpiyskiy sports complex.

Hungary's Lazar on Proposals

LD012006 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS --A new stimulus has been given to further economic cooperation between the socialist countries. It has been given in Leonid Brezhnev's words, pronounced at the 26th CPSU Congress, on turning the coming two five year plan period [as received] into a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation of socialist countries.

This has been stated to a TASS correspondent by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar who attends the 26th CPSU Congress as member of the Hungarian delegation.

We approve of and support Leonid Brezhnev's proposals that coordination of plans should be supplemented with coordination of the economic policy as a whole, and that each other's experience should be more closely studied and broader used. These proposals are of great significance. Implementation of these proposals will undoubtedly broaden the spheres of our economic cooperation, said the head of the Hungarian Government.

Great accomplishments of the fraternal countries in the development of social production and science, in raising the living standards of their peoples, Gyorgy Lazar stressed, would have been unthinkable without mutually-beneficial cooperation within the CMEA framework. In the 1970's, the national income of the countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, increased by approximately 70 percent. Foreign trade turnover between them increased still faster. Their common efforts resulted in such large construction projects as the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Mir energy-generating system, the Ust-Ilim pulp factory. The list of such projects could be continued.

Touching upon Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has said that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the government have always paid and will pay particular attention to it. The Soviet Union accounts for 30 percent of Hungary's total foreign trade. In accordance with the signed protocol on coordination of the state plans for 1981-1985, trade between Hungary and the Soviet Union is to grow even more in the next five years. Specialisation and integration of production between the two countries is to further develop.

Lazar Visits Minsk

LD020504 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar is spending 2 days in Minsk. The Hungarian head of government and Ambassador Matyas Szuros were briefed by Aleksandr Aksenov, premier [of the Belorussian Republic], about economic achievements. He said that the industrial products of Belorussia are exported to 90 countries. After this, Gyorgy Lazar toured a museum. Then he went to the Minsk (Gestolo) Kolkhoz, where he was told that animal husbandry provides seventy-five percent of the farm's income. After the briefing, the premier toured the kolkhoz' dairy and fodder works. Gyorgy Lazar's program in Minsk will continue on Monday.

Lazar Speech at Minsk Plant

LD022206 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at 2 March mass rally at the Minsk tractor factory]

[Text] Minsk, 2 Mar (MTI)--First, Gyorgy Lazar thanked the collective of the Lenin tractor factory, the citizens of Minsk and the people of Soviet Belorussia for the invitation and kind welcome, and conveyed them the heartfelt fraternal good wishes of the HSWP CC, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Hungarian communists and the whole Hungarian people, as well as the cordial comradely and friendly regards of Janos Kadar

The [?speaker] then stressed that the congress of the CPSU is an outstanding event of the international workers movement, and the analysis and program put forward to the congress on behalf of the CPSU CC by Leonid Brezhnev have answered questions of vital significance not only for the Soviet people but for the whole of mankind.

The Hungarian prime minister stressed that the words of Leonid Brezhnev have proved once again that communism-building Soviet Union which is scoring fresh and outstanding results in science and economy too, fulfilling its internationalist mission and deeply aware of its responsibility for the fate of mankind, is fighting unswervingly for the cause of peace and progress. It supports the cooperation of the states based on mutual advantages and protects the achievements of international detente.

Gyorgy Lazar emphasized: "The Hungarian delegation received with complete understanding and appreciation the analysis, position and program given about the Soviet Union's home and foreign policy at the congress, which open new vistas for the peoples of the Soviet Union and offers encouragement and hope to the supporters of peace and progress all over the world."

He then explained that the Hungarian people know well the outstanding results the Belorussian people have achieved in rebuilding their socialist republic, in making it flourish, in the development of industry, agriculture, science and culture, as well as in raising their living standard.

Gyorgy Lazar said that during the past 20 years Hungary bought 65,000 modern tractors, the products of the Lenin Tractor Factory.

Then Gyorgy Lazar spoke about the results in Hungarian building work during the past 35 years, stressing: "Our home political situation is balanced, the working people's power is strong and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, as the esteemed and recognized leader of our society, enjoys the trust of the people. Our people's confidence in its policy, their readiness for action and strengthening national unity are the principal sources of the success we have attained so far, and also the token that we shall be able to overcome also future difficulties. Our socialist national economy relies on solid foundations. Permanently advancing industry and industry-like agriculture are capable of remarkable performances nowadays also and they still possess considerable reserves."

"We think," went on Gyorgy Lazar, "that hard though, the tasks we have set are realistic and their implementation will promote the interests of our people, the development of our socialist country and through realization of our objectives we shall help to increase the power of our socialist community as well."

The Hungarian prime minister emphasized that the Hungarian people are connected to the Soviet Union with bonds of inviolable friendship. This fraternal friendship, he said, "is present in every field of our life. It is an indispensable and solid support of the building of our socialist society." He added that the internationalist comradely cooperation of the HSWP and the CPSU, and the personal meetings of Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev play a decisive part in the permanent and many-sided development of the Hungarian-Soviet relations. These always give new impetus and encouragement to the strengthening of the relations of the two parties and the two countries, to further development of the fruitful cooperation in the field of science, culture and economy.

"Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the notions of peace and socialism have been inseparable," said Gyorgy Lazar, stressing: "Ever since, and also in the present complicated international situation, the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union has been playing a decisive part in the struggle for the consolidation of international peace and security, for the preservation of the achievements of detente, for the relaxation of tension and for social progress."

The prime minister went on to explain: "As to us, the Hungarian People's Republic, the strengthening of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA member states, with the fraternal socialist countries remains a cardinal point of our foreign policy. Together with our friends we shall go on to fight in order to strengthen further our unity, to promote the cooperation of the anti-imperialist forces and to preserve universal peace and international security. We shall stand up in favour of curbing the armament race, of implementation of all the recommendations of the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, of the success of the Madrid meeting so that political detente be completed with a military thaw and efficient measures be adopted there which promote general and complete armament," declared Gyorgy Lazar and recalled that the Hungarian delegation warmly welcomed the highly important new Soviet motions put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress which may amount to a significant contribution to halting the armament race and preserving the peace of the world.

Finally the prime minister wished new outstanding success to the CPSU and the people of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Belorussia in implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Congress, in fulfillment of the stipulations of the 11th 5-Year Plan and in the building of communism.

Further on Lazar Speech

LD030032 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at 2 March mass rally at the Minsk tractor factory--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear comrades, dear Soviet friends! As a member of the Hungarian delegation taking part in the 26th CPSU Congress, I received with much joy the invitation from you. I offer my grateful thanks for the attentive comradely reception, those words which honored us and were appreciated by us, those which were spoken about the Hungarian People's Republic, the achievements of our people building socialism about Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey to you, and in your person to the collective of the Lenin Tractor Factory decorated with the Order of Merit of the October Revolution, to the inhabitants of Minsk city, the people of Soviet Belorussia, the heartfelt, fraternal good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of Hungary, the Hungarian communists and our entire people. It is with gladness that I fulfill my special duty to convey Comrade Kadar's cordial, comradely and friendly greeting.

In our country the outstanding results are well known of what the Belorussian people have achieved in the rebuilding of its socialist republic, its revival, in the development of industry, agriculture, science and culture, in the raising of the standard of living. Visiting your republic we think with reverence and emotion of those Soviet people, including the heroic sons of the Belorussian people, who, in the struggle against the fascist conquerors, at the time of the Great Patriotic War, gave what was most dear, their lives, for the defense of their fatherland, the Soviet homeland, the freedom of peoples, the liberation of our country.

We pay special respect to your beautiful city, which has a glorious past, which has suffered so much from the storms of history, which is rich in revolutionary traditions, which is decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Red Star Order of Merit.

Our people are linked to the world's first socialist state, the USSR, by the ties of indissoluble friendship. We are proud that the fraternal friendship, which was born in the glorious days of the Great October, and which became more and more consummated in the decades following the liberation, is present in every sphere of our life, is the indispensable and sure support in the construction of our socialist society. The internationalist comradely cooperation of the MSZMP and the CPSU plays a determinant role in the many-sided and constant development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, as do the personal meetings of Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--the highly esteemed, true friend of our people--which give every newer and new impetus, incentive to the strengthening of our parties, and countries' relations, to the deepening of fraternal friendship, the development of fruitful cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and economy. [end recording]

Further, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar acquainted the workers of the tractor factory with the work which Hungarian workers are carrying out in the interest of implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

He stressed that the successes which the Hungarian People's Republic has achieved in the field of socialism can to a large extent be attributed to the fraternal help of the USSR. Finally Gyorgy Lazar said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, dear friends! The entire process so far of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee's report, the speeches of the delegates, have convinced us that the Soviet communists, the peoples of the USSR, the Soviet people, are the worthy inheritors of the Leninist traditions, are progressing with confident and unbroken impetus on the splendid road of building communism. On behalf of the Hungarian communists, of our entire working people, I wish further outstanding successes to the CPSU, the people of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th congress, in fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the building of communism.

Long live the great Soviet people and its glorious Communist Party! Long live the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic! Long live and flourish the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples! Long live socialism and peace! [end recording]

As a sourvenir of the visit to the Minsk tractor factory the MSZMP delegation was presented with a miniature model of the Belorus tractor.

Hungary's Gyenes Interviewed

LD282028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Interview with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Hungarian delegation attending the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, by Elemer Cszk, Budapest radio correspondent in Moscow, on the "168 Hours: Political Magazine" program; in Moscow; date of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Gyenes, I have not calculated the number of Soviet party congresses you have attended, however, I certainly remember that you were present here at the 25th congress. Undoubtedly each congress has its own individual characteristics, and there are also common traits and norms. Well, if you take all these into account, what sort of impression has this 26th congress made on you?

[Answer] You do, indeed, remember it right; I was here for the 25th CPSU Congress. If we are to make some kind of comparison between these two congresses then we must take as our point of departure the world situation 5 years ago, the nature of the changes that have taken place since then and the sort of answers the current 26th CPSU Congress has given to the questions which interest people both in Hungary and throughout the world. In those days we were still living in a period of "Helsinki fever" so to speak, and everyone who was interested in the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation was talking about the new, favorable perspective that was opening up, first and foremost, for the countries and peoples of Europe. It is also true that following Helsinki the opponents of detente who had not approved of our efforts made in preparation for the Helsinki conference launched a counterattack. We often use the phrase that the "winds of the cold war are blowing again." In this situation it is quite natural that there should have been particularly great interest shown toward the 26th CPSU Congress, and everyone was curious as to how the USSR would react.

[Question] Responsibility for such decisions is much greater in such a situation.

[Answer] Undoubtedly so, and I would like to add that we communists were naturally expecting the kind of stand that was actually taken by the 26th CPSU Congress.

We are very glad that the 26th CPSU Congress took an unequivocal stand in favor of the continuation of the peace program declared by the 24th congress, and confirmed by the 25th congress. Now Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the 26th congress is also in favor of its continuation.

[Question] Excuse me, isn't there some kind of contradiction here? After all, the world situation was completely different at the time of the two previous congresses, and for that reason one would assume that the view taken here would also have changed.

[Answer] Without any doubt the world situation was different. Nevertheless, I believe that the fundamental interests of mankind are in the defense of peace. Besides this, as it was reiterated here at the congress, the people of the USSR will continue the great work of communist construction for which suitable international conditions must be created. This was also noted in connection with the building of socialism at our own 12th congress. Taking this at its point of departure, the CPSU has decided to make further efforts in the interests of protecting peace, curbing the arms race and developing cooperation among countries.

[Question] I believe that these proposals and initiatives are addressed primarily to the other great power, as well as the other great powers. As far as we are concerned, what lies nearest to us; in what can we ourselves participate? I am asking this question about our participation, because it has become clear from Comrade Kadar's statement that we on the Hungarian side agree with these proposals.

[Answer] I think you are right in saying that these proposals are of a nature which makes our Soviet comrades and friends expect a favorable response primarily from the U.S. leadership. However, if we look at these proposals one by one, I can safely say that each one of these affects us as well.

[Question] As a small power, where can we make an appearance not just as an interested party but as a participant as well?

[Answer] We are a small power, but we are also a member-state of the Warsaw Pact, and on the basis of our status as a member we will, just like the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, deal in a suitable way with all these proposals, and with our means and possibilities we will promote, or try to promote, their advancement.

[Question] Comrade Gyenes, a congress such as this is also, if one may put it this way, a summit conference of the world's communists. I do not know if there is an opportunity for discussions as well as for participation in the work of the congress. How is the Hungarian delegation spending its free time in Moscow?

[Answer] The MSZMP has wide-ranging international contacts. I have been working in this field for quite a long time and, therefore, I think that I have met in some way, in some form and in some place with all the parties and movements represented here. For this reason I have many personal acquaintances among the leaders and members of the delegations, and it is quite natural that we should take the opportunity during the available recesses and on other occasions, before and after the debates and the work of the congress, to hold an exchange of views about topical issues, bilateral relations and about international issues of interest to both sides.

[Question] Let me ask you a final question. Journalists like to pigeonhole things and to put labels on them: The 24th congress went down in history, and we refer to it, as the congress of the peace program. The 25th congress was the congress of the expansion of the peace program in foreign politics while in domestic politics it was connected with the declaration of the line of efficiency and economic effectiveness. If I could ask you for such a label, how would you characterize and qualify the 26th congress?

[Answer] I do not really know what I would emphasize.

After all, I have already mentioned what was noted in the congress report, namely that the 26th congress takes a stand in favor of the continuation of the peace program. I would like to add, and we have discussed this as well, that this policy now has to be continued in a changed situation. This may not be an answer to your question; however, I would risk to make the following statement: This congress is the congress of self-confidence and firmness as well as that of patience and of readiness for agreement. It is a congress that has supported the aims and the endeavors mentioned earlier. I would only like to add, and this is because we also are interested in this, that we sincerely wish these endeavors to become realized as successfully as possible.

[Question] Thank you for the interview and I wish you further good work.

Gyenes on Cooperation

LD012058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Statement by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, date and place not specified--in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] I had the privilege of being present at the 25th CPSU Congress 5 years ago. During the years which have passed since that time substantial changes have taken place in the world. The opponents of detente have recently carried out an attack on all positive aspects achieved by the peoples of Europe and other continents in improving the intertional climate.

In the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev it was again confirmed that the USSR is still prepared in the future to promote the cosolidation of international security and the preservation of detente. The forum of Soviet communists again expressed the striving of the Soviet Union to continue the program of struggle for peace advanced at the 24th and further developed at the 25th CPSU Congress. This consistent and principled line of Soviet foreign policy meets with broad support from the fraternal communist parties.

As was stressed from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, we Hungarian communists are in full solidarity with the new Soviet peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race.

In our activity we rely upon the mighty power of cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, united in the organization of the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA. In the current international situation we, together with our allies, see our paramount task in the lessening of tension in the world and in the creation of a calmer world situation. From this it follows that our party, for its part, will make all the necessary efforts to realize the constructive proposals advanced at the forum of the Soviet communists. With all our souls we desire that all the plans and tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress should be successfully fulfilled.

WFTU's Gaspar Speaks

AU281555 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report on 25 February visit by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council and WFTU president, to the Moscow Komsomol car factory: "We Are Strengthening the Unity of the International Trade Union Movement; Speech by Sandor Gaspar at Moscow Car Factory Workers' Meeting"]

[Text] Having inspected the body assembly hall and the galvanizing plant, Sandor Gaspar met with the factory collective at a meeting of workers.

He greeted the factory's working people and expressed his pleasure over being able to attend the 26th CPSU Congress on behalf of the WFTU.

This is a great honor, he said, and the invitation reflects what great significance the Leninist party has attached to the trade union movement. People struggling for peace, national independence and social progress in all parts of the world are following your congress with great interest. That has always been the case since the existence of the Soviet Union. In the tense international situation, this interest is further increasing today. Everyone who follows the work of your congress with attention can convince themselves once more that the Soviet Union's intentions and endeavors are unequivocal and unmistakable. It is not only a supporter, but, as before, also a defender of the peoples' security and world peace, something proven by the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in his congress speech. All this also fills the international trade union movement with hope and confidence.

The WFTU is an autonomous and democratic class organization, he continued. We are not the only gathering in the international trade union movement. However, we are unique in two respects: One is the fact that trade unions operating in various countries of the world under different social conditions, organizations of socialist, capitalist and developing countries--almost 200 million organized working people--are assembled in the WFTU's ranks.

The WFTU also differs from any other gathering with regard to its fundamental objectives: It is the vehicle of a trade union movement based on class foundations and an inspirer of an expansion of this movement. The world trade union movement is multihued today. There are places where the movement must struggle for its mere existence. However, a trade union movement of a new type already exists today that pursues its activity under changed circumstances, under conditions of the workers' power. Under these conditions, the party of the working class and state power also serve the interests of the working people. The trade unions constitute an integral part and component of the system of institutions directing society, Sandor Gaspar noted.

The development of a new type trade union movement is a prolonged and not nearly completed process. The trade unions develop together with society and affect its development.

With their experience and activity, all their previous problems and difficulties and even current tasks waiting to be resolved, the Soviet trade unions have been and remain pioneers in the development of a trade union movement operating under conditions of the workers' power and, as such, represent a great historical asset, Sandor Gaspar stressed. Trade unions are operating under changed social conditions in several countries today and, consequently, we have more experiences. Although the principles guiding our activity are identical, a useful social activity of the trade union movement does not develop--not even under conditions of the workers' power--on its own accord.

What we also realize today is the fact that a trade union movement's inability to fulfill its mission and social role can upset the development of society. The trade union movement, under the new conditions, becomes integrated with power. This is natural. Still, no one and nothing can shape the trade union movement according to their own image. The trade unions are autonomous organizations serving the cause of the worker class that must retain their autonomous character. The trade unions support enhancement of the economic and political strength of society with all their might, but representing and protecting the interests of the working people must not be relegated to the background in their activity. This dual task can only be accomplished with success in a harmonious unity.

Never and nowhere have the trade unions had such possibilities, legal scope and competence than now in socialist construction. There are laws ensuring their rights and means. They participate in producing the national income as well as its distribution. Briefly, the trade unions are not only executors of a given policy, but participate in shaping and developing that policy as well.

At the latest session of our federation's Supreme Council in Moscow, we resolved to convene the 10th World Trade Union Congress in February 1982. Making preparations for our congress, we are striving further to strengthen the unity of the international trade union movement. We hold our hand out to everyone who regards worker solidarity as sacred and struggles with us for peace, the fundamental vital interest of the worker class, and for social progress.

In conclusion, Sandor Gaspar thanked the Soviet trade unions for the activity they perform in the WFTU. He pointed out that the Soviet working people and their trade unions have always shown an example in assuming sacrifices and in solidarity.

Ceausescu Amity Meeting Speech

AU021015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Feb 81 pp 1 and 5

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting on 26 February in Provino]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

I would like to thank you for your words of appreciation concerning the RCP and for the wishes to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples. (loud applause)

Likewise, I would like to warmly greet you, scientists, researchers and working people of this physics institute, on behalf of the Romanian delegation, myself personally and the Romanian physicists and scientists. (loud and prolonged applause)

We are now in the USSR to participate in the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. We closely followed and highly assessed the CPSU Central Committee report presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who depicted both the great achievements attained by the Soviet peoples and the future tasks to build socialism and communism and to struggle for detente, peace and the people's well-being. (loud applause) I take this opportunity to extend most heartfelt congratulations to the CPSU and the peoples of the Soviet Union for the great achievements attained thus far and to wish them new successes in the socialist and communist construction and in the struggle for a better and more just world and for international peace and cooperation. (loud and prolonged applause) We realize that Soviet science and scientists have made an important contribution to these great achievements. Hence, since we are here among high-class researchers, I wish to extend warmest congratulations to all researchers in this institute and all Soviet researchers and scientists and to wish them the attainment of ever greater successes. (loud and prolonged applause)

The Romanian people are also attaining outstanding results in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. We are doing our best to ensure the continuous development of the forces of production and to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being. (lively applause) We are proceeding from the principles of scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism, namely, that we must do everything possible to ensure that the construction of the new socialist system opens up prospects for the assertion of the human personality and leads to attaining a society of social justice, superior to any society to date. (loud applause) We know, as you, too, that the construction of socialism and communism requires efforts. But the achievements attained by all socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and Romania, demonstrate that the road we have embarked upon is in accordance with the aspirations of our peoples and is the only road to free mankind from social and national oppression and to build a society in which man is master of his destiny and is consciously molding his own destiny. (loud and prolonged applause)

Life shows that it is necessary to continuously strengthen cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries and communist parties.

In this respect, I would like to mention with great satisfaction the continuous development of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the USSR, which is in accordance with interests of both countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism in the world. (loud applause)

In Romania, we attach great importance to scientific activity. We know that socialism and communism can only be built on the basis of the latest scientific and technological achievements, the highest achievements of human knowledge and the revolutionary concept about the world, namely dialectical and historical materialism. Unless we base all our activity on science, in all fields, we will not defeat capitalism and will not be able to successfully build communism! (prolonged appaluse) We must defeat capitalism in the field of science, productivity, and material production and in organizing a better and more democratic society from all viewpoints. (loud and prolonged applause)

I would like to mention with great satisfaction the good cooperation between Romanian and Soviet scientists in many fields, and I wish for ever broader cooperation in the future, too. (lively and loud applause)

Dear comrades,

Continuous shifts are occurring in international life. Generally speaking, these shifts are favoring the progressive and anti-imperialist forces. However, we must say that international life has been characterized recently by very serious tensions. To employ terms used in physics, one may say that international life has developed a very high temperature. Of course, in physics, the research into high energy is a field with a great future. In political life however, high temperatures are very dangerous for the life and peace of all mankind. Therefore, we must do everything possible to halt the rise in the international temperature, to halt the arms race and to ensure the peace of all peoples! (loud and prolonged applause)

In my speech to the 26th CPSU Congress I stated that we welcome and support Comrade Brezhnev's proposals concerning the resolution of various problems facing contemporary mankind through negotiations and the transition to concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. I must state that the most important task nowadays is to attain a lasting peace on our planet! (loud and prolonged applause)

When visiting your institute, I was very impressed with the efforts made by Soviet research to grasp the secrets of nature and matter. Indeed, research on the most elementary particles of matter opens up broad prospects for mankind's development; however, do not take it amiss if I remind you of the fact that, although the physicists who have discovered the secrets of the atom and its energy did not think that it would be used for military purposes, nuclear energy is also being used to build nuclear bombs, something which has greatly increased the danger of mankind's destruction in case of a thermonuclear war. Therefore, we must do everything possible to ensure that the wonderful achievements of science no longer serve the manufacture of the means of mass destruction but rather the progress, freedom and well-being of mankind! (lively applause) In this respect, the socialist countries and the Soviet Union play an important part in the consistent struggle to eliminate atomic weapons from mankind's arsenals and to ensure a world without nuclear weapons, a world of peace! (loud and prolonged applause) I have asked the comrade vice president of the USSR academy and the director of this institute what will happen when atomic energy becomes 1,000 times more powerful than now. They answered that they hoped this would probably happen in communism; but communism is not far away! Hence, we must act to ensure that this huge energy serves communism and the life and well-being of peoples. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends,

In conclusion, I again wish that the cooperation and friendship between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union is continuously strengthened! (prolonged applause)

I further wish for ever better cooperation in all fields between Romanian and Soviet scientists! (lively applause)

I wish you, all researchers, scientists and working people in this high energy physics institute, ever greater successes in your activity! (loud applause)

Much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live cooperation between Romania and the USSR! (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live peace throughout the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

RCP Group At Cosmonaut Center

LD021518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Romanian Communist Party delegation visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok today. The guests met scientists, engineers and cosmonauts, acquainted themselves with the training program in the Cosmonaut Training Center named after Gagarin and visited a museum. Flowers were laid at the monument to the first man in space.

Husak Addresses Riga Meeting

LD022258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship took place in Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia, today. It was addressed by the head of the CPCZ delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. An abbridged report from the friendship meeting between our delegation and the employees of the Ves electrical engineering works was prepared by Bohumil Horak, our correspondent.

[Horak] This meeting, which took place in the Palace of Science and Culture of the largest manufacturing group in Riga, Ves, was a genuine demonstration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. Thousands of employees welcomed with prolonged applause the Czechoslovak guests headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The characteristic feature of this meeting, as I myself was able to observe, was its immediacy, informality and sincerity. The main address at the meeting was delivered by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who said:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrade Voss, esteemed comrades and dear friends. I think you from the bottom of my heart for the warm and comradely reception accorded to our delegation on the hospitable soil of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. We are glad that during our stay in the Soviet Union we were able to pay a visit to the Baltic region and to familiarize ourselves with the life and successes of the working people of your Soviet republic, your capital city of Riga, whose restored ancient architecture reminds us so much of our own capital city of Prague.

Allow me to convey to you, the employees of the Ves works, bearing the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and through you to all communists and the peoples of Latvia, cordial greetings of the Czechoslovak communists and all people of our socialist homeland.

We are filled with joy that we are able to be present at the deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress, on which are focused the eyes and attention of all progressive mankind. [applause] [end recording]

[Horak] Comrade Husak went on to talk about the big impression the report on the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, made on the members of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 24th [as heard] congress. This important document, Comrade Husak said, is a proud balance sheet of the successful fufilment of the line of the 25th CPSU Congress; it sets out challenging perspectives of the political, economic, social and cultural development of the Soviet Union, provides an answer to the urgent tasks of the present development in the world.

In another part of his speech Comrade Husak went on to say:

[Begin recording] Communists and working people of the Latvian SSR are, by their selfless work, initiative and creative effort, making a big contribution to the common endeavor of the Soviet nations and nationalities, all Soviet people. Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Lativian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke about this comprehensively at the 26th congress and deservedly your capital city of Riga was awarded the Red Challenge Banner in recognition of the outstanding results achieved in the all-union socialist competition, in raising the effectiveness and quality of work and for fulfilling the tasks laid down in the state plan for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union in 1980 and in the 10th 5-Year Plan. We congratulate you dear comrades from the bottom of our hearts for having been accorded such high recognition for the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks through the creative work of workers, foremen, innovators and management workers. [applause]

Our relations of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are today as solid as never in the past. They form a immutable basis of the policy of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak state as the most reliable guarantee of the independence and all-round thriving of the peace life of the Czechoslovak people. They grow from the common Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the consistent application of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, from the common struggle for peace and progress in the world. [applause] [end recording]

[Horak] Comrade Husak went on to say in his speech at today's Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting in the Palace of Sciences and Culture in the Ves works in Riga that mutual economic, scientific and technical cooperation is developing at a fast pace and that exchanges of goods are developing likewise. Cooperation and specialization in the manufacturing branches, which are of key importance for securing the dynamic development of our national economy, are intensifying on a stable, long-term basis. Prague's metro, the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the Druzhba oil piepline, the Soyuz gas pipeline and other jointly realized projects are the lasting symbol of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation. Thanks to the extensive assistance of the Soviet Union Czechoslovakia has joined the small group of advanced states capable of manufacturing exacting equipment for the nuclear power sector. Supplies of raw materials, fuels and energy are of irreplaceable importance for our manufacturing sector. We highly value the fact, Comrade Husak said, that a citizen of the CSSR had part along with Soviet cosmonauts in the exploration of outer space.

Further on in his speech Comrade Husak said:

[Begin recording] Comrades. The Czechoslovak communists and all our people, too, are making preparations these days for the 15th party congress. With a feeling of pride we shall be taking note of the successes we have achieved in the implementation of the general line of building an advanced socialist society.

At the same time, however, we realize that not everything was accomplished during the past period as we would have wished. In the coming period it will be necessary to make a great deal of effort, mobilize communists and all working people in order to come to grips with the new and demanding tasks. We have, however, all prerequisites to fulfil them successfully and secure the further development of our country and the happy life of the Czechoslovak people. [applause] [end recording]

[Horak] The Czechoslovak people, Comrade Husak went on to say in his speech at today's meeting of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting in the Ves works in Riga, highly appreciate the fact that they have been able, for more than 3 decades already, to devote themselves in peace to their creative and constructive effort. Comrade Husak stressed that Czechoslovakia fully supports the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the resolute and determined struggle of the Soviet communists against war, for peace and freedom of nations. We shall continue, Comrade Husak said, side by side with you, in steadfast unity with other fraternal states of the socialist community to share in this struggle, contribute to the promotion of the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. We welcome and support the new important peace proposals delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev from the platform of the 26th congress, which again convincingly shows the path along which one can bring about the liberation of mankind from the horrors of wars, disarmament and peaceful cooperation. Their realization corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people and the nations the world over. At the close of his speech Comrade Husak said:

[Begin recording] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, I thank you sincerely once again for the fraternal expressions of friendship to the CSSR, our Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people. I wish you, all communists and the working people of the Latvian SSR and the whole big land of the soviets, new successes in the fulfilment of the tasks set out by the 26th CPSU Congress along the road to building communism. Long live the CPSU. May the unbreakable friendship between the CPCZ and the CPSU, between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, be strengthened further and live further. Long live communism and peace. [applause] [end recording]

[Horak] The stormy applause with which the participants in today's meeting often interrupted Comrade Husak's speech was the best and most convincing proof of their spontaneous reaction. It testified not only to the unity of interests and aims of both our communist parties but also to the sincere and informal friendship between our nations.

Avgust Voss, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, in a brief speech at today's meeting stressed that all Soviet people are gladdened by the successes of our working people, which are the convincing proof of the correctness of the CPCZ policy. When he pointed at the growing Czechoslovak-Soviet multifaceted cooperation, Comrade Voss cited in this connection the example of Latvia, whose working people know well our products, whether they be trolleybuses, tramcars, tractors or consumer articles. This cooperation, Comrade Voss stressed at today's meeting of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, serve not only the interests of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union but also the interests of the entire socialist community.

After the meeting in the Palace of Sciences and Culture, the members of our delegation, accompanied by the chief engineer, (Kubay Brezis), toured a shop where radio receivers are assembled and familiarized themselves with the history and the present tasks of the Ves works. Afterwards, the members of our delegation went to see the Museum of Latvian Revolutionary Red Riflemen, which is a memorial to the revolutionary traditions of the Latvian people and signed the visitors' book. Late in the afternoon, our delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned to Moscow.

Husak Returns to Moscow

LD022000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, ended its 2-day visit to Riga, the Latvian capital, and returned to Moscow today. The CPCZ delegation attended a meeting of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship at the V.I. Lenin radio engineering collective which was addressed by Comrade Gustav Husak. It also familiarized itself with the collective's production departments and visited the Riga Museum of Red Latvian Riflemen.

LCY's Dragosavac Visits Farm

LD281558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading the LCY delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress, and members of the delegation together with a group of Yugoslav diplomats and journalists accredited in the USSR, today visited the Voronovo modern state collective farm in the Moscow area.

Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia and a member of the CPSU Central Committee, accompanied the guests from Yugoslavia.

Dusan Dragosavac and other guests toured the modern premises and facilities on this big livestock farm. They were guests at a luncheon given by the state collective farm administration. The hosts said they were very pleased about this visit by friends.

Dragosavac Tours Yerevan

LD012230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Yerevan, 1 Mar (TANJUG)--The LCY delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress led by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived this morning in Yerevan, capital of the Armenian Republic, on a 2-day visit to this Soviet Caucasian republic.

During the day the delegation visited the seat of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee where members of the delegation had talks with First Secretary [title as received] Karlen Dallakyan. Members of the LCY Central Committee delegation acquainted themselves with the socioeconomic development of the Republic of Armenia and with the tasks of its party organization. They also toured monuments of the ancient culture of the Armenian people and sights of Yerevan.

A friendship meeting will be arranged for the guests from Yugoslavia in Yerevan tomorrow. Dusan Dragosavac, head of the LCY delegation to the CPSU Congress, will speak at the meeting.

Dragosavac Speech in Yerevan

LD030050 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 2 March at Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Mathematical Machines]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear comrades. I would like on behalf of the LCY Central Committee to [passage indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Then Comrade Dragosavac stressed the successes which Armenia has achieved [words indistinct] becoming a republic with modern and well-equipped industry and well-developed agriculture.

[Words indistinct] achievements in the sphere of education, science and culture. In following the work of the 26th congress, Comrade Dragosavac added, we have become acquainted with the results which the workers of the Soviet Union achieved under the leadership of their communist party, in all spheres of social development. Comrade Brezhnev also spoke about this in his report to the congress. Great are the results which you have achieved and great are also the tasks which the 26th congress placed before the CPSU and before the working class and people.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and of the Soviet Union has deep roots. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

Dealing with the losses which Yugoslavia suffered in the course of the national liberation war, Comrade Dragosavac said : [Begin recording] Today our two socialist countries are developing comprehensive cooperation. The relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR are based on firm foundations, on the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterferene, responsibility of each party to its working class and its people, and respect for one's own path of development and the specific international position of the two countries. Our cooperation is broadly developed and in some spheres it has reached a high level. The mutual respect for the above-mentioned principles is the guarantee that our relations will continue to develop for the benefit of both sides. We are convinced that this is in the interest of both our people as well as of the interest of peace, the development of equitable international cooperation and socialism in the world. [applause].

Allow me to thank you once again for the hospitality and attention accorded to us and to wish you many fresh successes in your work. May the struggle for peace, social progress and world socialism consolidate, may the cooperation between our countries and parties continually develop and may the friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union live long and be consolidated. [applause] [end recording]

Further on Dragosavac Remarks

LD021740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Yerevan, 2 Mar (TANJUG)--The LCY delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, which has been spending a few days in the capital of the republic of Armenia, met with representatives of the collective of the Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Mathematical Machines today. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is heading the delegation, spoke at this meeting which the hosts called a meeting of Yugoslav-Soviet friendship.

This collective is one of the leading ones in the USSR in this sphere and best demonstrates the achievements of the working people of Armenia. In Yerevan the LCY delegation was also acquainted with other achievements in this republic, which has become economically developed after being an economically backward area.

After touring the institute, the delegation was welcomed and told about the positive development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations by Samuel Filiposyan, secretary of the party committee at the institute, and Armen Kuchukyan, the chief designer, Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and other representatives of the republic and town who were also present at the meeting.

Dragosavac emphasized that the friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union has deep roots and that the two countries are developing comprehensive cooperation.

"Relations between the LCY and CPSU and between the SFRY and USSR are based on the firm foundations of the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterference, responsbility of each party before its own working class and people, and respect for each other's path of development and the specific nature of the two countries' international position," Dragosavac emphasized. Mutual respect for the above principles, he added, is a guarantee that our relations will continue to develop to the advantage of both sides.

Dragosavac pointed to the basic characteristic of Yugoslavia's development and said that Yugoslav socialist society developing self-management had strengthened. In the context of economic stabilization, he emphasized, we are trying to bring our desires for development into line with the material possibilities. Dragosavac emphasized that the internal situation in Yugoslavia is stable.

Speaking about international questions Dragosavac emphasized the need for peace-loving forces of the world to make maximum efforts in order to arrive at a revival of the process of relaxation of tension. He said that a significant contribution in this respect had been made by the recent ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi which had once again demonstrated that the Nonaligned Movement had affirmed itself as a significant autonomous international force and factor of international relations with great moral and political influence.

"And in this situation," Dragosavac emphasized, "it is strongly reaffirmed that full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality in relations between all countries, and above all, respect for the inalienable right of each people to choose freely and independently the path of its own development, is the true guarantee of peace and security for all countries and the path of progrss and socialism in the world."

A great contribution to overcoming the current sharpened international situation, Dragosavac said, can be made by communist and workers' parties and other progressive movements in the world. The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium emphasized that we are particularly concerned about conflicts between socialist countries and between communist parties. "This inflicts great harm on the cause of socialism in the world," he said, adding that the degree to which socialism will be successful in the struggle for peace and progress depends much on relations between socialist countries and communist and workers' parties.

This meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere. The hosts said that it represents yet another page in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. This is also helped by the twin towns of Titograd and Yerevan.

Pajetta Speech Published

LD030034 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] PRAVDA publishes today the speech delivered in Moscow by Giancarlo Pajetta of the Italian Communist Party leadership on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress. He expressed a favorable opinion on Brezhnev's report in which, as Pajetta pointed out, a line was taken which seeks new ways for negotiations and for understanding in order to consolidate detente and peace. On the internal policy of the Italian Communist Party Pajetta said that Italian communists want to set Italy on the road to profound social change through a democratic process in a climate of cooperation and a constructive debate with the other parties. In his speech Pajetta set forth the attitude of the Italian Communist Party toward the situation which has been created around Afghanistan.

As for the events in Poland, he said, we share the opinion expressed on the situation by the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee. Giancarlo Pajetta defined as absurd the attempt of the U.S. administration to put terrorism and the national liberation movement on the same plane.

The Italian Communist Party, he stressed, is in solidarity with all those who are struggling for their national rights and liberties, from El Salvador to Namibia, from Palestine to the Sahara.

Cunhal on Proposals

LD021428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, to a Moscow radio correspondent--date not given--live or recorded in Portuguese fading into Russian translation]

[Text] The specific proposals put forward in the report of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th congress, delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, touch on a broad range of urgent international issues, says Alvaro Cunhal. They deserve to be studied as thoroughly as possible by all states. The proposals on a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe evoked in us, as representatives of a European contry, animated interest. The democratic public of Portugal opposes the attempts being undertaken by the Pentagon to deploy American missiles on our territory and also to use our ports as bases for American nuclear aircraft carriers. Plans like these pose a serious threat to our national independence and are in contradiction to the interests of the Portuguese people.

In our view the proposal put forward for the convening of a special session of the UN Security Council to try to find ways of improving the international situation and of banning war is also of exceptional importance. The convention of this session, just as the adoption at it of an appropriate international agreement, will help to promote a halt to the arms race. Other Soviet initiatives also, without doubt, merit great attention: on extending confidence-building measures, on settling the matter of the security of the Persian Gulf, on limiting strategic arms, and on settling the Near East crisis.

Thus the proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the forum of the Soviet communists embrace the most burning issues of international life which need to be settled without delay. The specific, clear-cut and constructive nature of these proposals must doubtlessly have a positive effect on the international situation and be a good foundation for the further consolidation and development of the process of detente, said Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Cunhal on Portugal's Role

LD021838 Moscow in Portuguese in Portugal 1930 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Cunhal, which of the international initiatives by the CPSU and Soviet state announced at the 26th CPSU Congress do you regard as the most important, and why?

[Answer] The concrete proposals put forward in the report of the CPSU Central Committee, presented by Comrade Brezhnev to the 26th congress, are numerous and concern various situations in various parts of the world. Naturally, those that arouse our immediate interest from our national standpoint, our Portuguese standpoint, are the proposals concerning problems that at this juncture relate most directly to Portugal and to its policies.

Some proposals concern us more directly, namely that for a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, because there is talk in our country--well-founded talk--that the most aggressive Pentagon circles are seeking to deploy new missiles in Portugal, and to use our country and its ports as supplying and staging posts--and even as permanent bases--for nuclear aircraft carriers. Therefore, this proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe might represent to us, who are opposed to the deployment of missiles in Portugal, a relative respite regarding the possibility of a step which, in our view, would jeopardize not only our national independence and territorial integrity but, indeed, the security and tranquility of the Portuguese, the life of the Portuguese, the very existence of our country as a nation. This is why this proposal arouses our particular interest. [passage indistinct]

[Question] In this context, what steps could Portugal take to help improve the international climate?

[Answer] Your question is very valid, very opportune, because in our country there are very differing views on Portuguese foreign policy. Our opinion--the Communist Party's opinion--is that Portuguese foreign policy should be the policy enshrined in the Constitution of the republic, that is to say a policy of peace and friendship with all the world's people, a policy which by virtue of its very essence, of its peaceful character of cooperation with other peoples, is a policy of detente, of peace, against the arms race, a policy conducive to preventing international tension and the creation of hotbeds of conflict.

The adoption of such a peace policy would, in our view, be the major contribution that Portugal could give to detente, toward halting the arms race and the deterioration of the international situation.

The other current, the other tendency, so to speak, seeks to subordinate Portuguese interests--and the interests of peace and of the peoples in general--to the (?machinations) and aggressive schemes of the most aggressive circles in the United States. This does not seem to us to be a contribution to detente. Indeed, there are statements already on record favoring the deployment of new missiles in Portugal, the providing of facilities for nuclear aircraft carriers and the storage of nuclear weapons on Portugal. Naturally, this is a disservice to the cause of detente. On the contrary, it is a service to the cold war, a contribution toward worsening the international situation. [passage indistinct]

The CPSU Congress is a reiteration of the Soviet Union's internationalist policy, a reiteration of its active solidarity with all those people throughout the world fighting for freedom, democracy, national independence and socialism. [passage indistinct]

In the present circumstances, the CPSU Congress cannot but warrant the attention of the world, not merely by virtue of the curiosity, or the need, to become acquainted with its conclusions, but above all because of its positive contribution to the peoples' struggle, the workers' struggle and world peace.

Swedish Communist Speaks

LD271832 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by Chairman of the Board of the Swedish Workers' Party Rolf Hagel at a rally at the Likhachev car plant cultural palace in Moscow; recorded--date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union I should like to convey most cordial and fraternal greetings to you from the party of the workers in Sweden.

We express our conviction and wish for great successes for the CPSU and your continuing work. [applause]

In our country, as in all highly developed capitalist industrial countries, the situation is characterized by an ever deeper economic crisis. Plant shut-downs and growing unemployment are becoming ever more common phenomena for the people in our country. The reactionary forces are stepping up their activity and are placing an ever growing part of the burden of the crisis on the workers' shoulders. In our country a large sector of our young people are hit by unemployment and social rejection. A few years ago our country was used as an example of how socialism had been created along the road of reformism. Today the same people describe our country as the country where the economic power is more concentrated in a few hands than in any other industrial country. There are no objections to the later description. Sweden is an example of the inability of reformism to free the working class from oppression and impoverishment. The conditions in the countries of real socialism stand in sharp contrast to the situation in the capitalist world. At your congress the results of the past congress period are being reported. These accounts testify to enormous (?developments) with regard to industrial development. Many new enterprises have been launched and new industrial products have been developed. These successes of yours, comrades, are a source of inspiration to communists and other progressive people in our entire world. [applause]

The 26th party congress is being held in a situation where reactionary forces are stepping up their efforts to revive the cold war. Imperialist forces are trying openly to torpedo detente and are stepping up the arms race. Thenew U.S. administration is increasing military expenditure under the pretext of an imagined Soviet threat and is demanding the same of its allies.

The economic situation is deteriorating and the workers' standard of living is dropping. The issue of the deployment of neutron arms in Europe has again been raised. In the past the Carter administration was forced to give up its plans under public pressure. It is necessary to meet with resolute resistance these revived plans and make the new American administration give in.

Lately the situation in northern Europe has also deteriorated. The deployment of NATO weapons here increases the danger of war and calls for necessary activity in the struggle for peace. The well-known proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north is also given special (?topicality).

It is no exaggeration to state that an ever deeper concern is growing among the peoples of the world over the growing danger of war. There is also growing sympathy for the consistent peace policy that has been pursued and is being pursued by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's work to bring about SALT-I and SALT II is two of many instances of evidence of the consistency in the Soviet Union's peace policy. The congress which has now started will, for the peoples of the world, further consolidate the Soviet Union's role as a successful champion of peace and national sovereignty. [applause]

Comrades, let me also express the appreciation of our country's communists for your party because, throughout its entire existence, it has adhered to and nurtured the principles of proletarian internationalism. Your party has worked with great power to consolidate the unity of all communist parties, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

In these times, when imperialism is using all its resources to try to weaken and split the working class and the revolutionary world movement and no effort is spared to shatter real socialism and its achievements, your party's consistent and principled policy is an invaluable support for the whole world's working class. [applause]

Finland's Sinisalo Speaks

LD282232 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Speech by Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, on 26 February at the Smolnyy in Leningrad at a meeting between party activists and foreign delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress--recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] "I would like to express cordial congratulations to all the people of Leningrad on the occasion of the great successs with which you have received the 26th party congress. A few hours before leaving my home country a man from central Finland telephoned me asking me to extend greetings to everybody I met during my trip and to express the hope that we shall act resolutely and with ever fresh (?powers) to ward off the threat of war and to strengthen peace." The Leningrad people know that peace equals life.

"The 26th CPSU Congress has proved that this peace optimism is justified. The assessment of the situation presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the new initiatives meet with wide approval everywhere. They are a new weapon in the struggle to build an ever expanding peace front [word indistinct] against the imperialist reactionary forces [words indistinct]."

"People have a long experience of the possibility of peace. They do not want to give up the positive results of the (?detente trend) in the seventies. The Finns know that on the pages of the Americans' war plans (?21) population centers in Finland have been marked as the targets of a first nuclear strike. We do not want such a future for our own country or any other country. That is why the Finnish communists want to make their own contribution to rejecting Euromissiles and the neutron weapon, to preventing the arms race, to declaring a nuclear-free north, and to turning our continent into a region of permanent peace."

"The Finnish Communist Party expresses its complete solidarity with the new peace initiatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The submarines presented in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the 26th party congress concerning the development of the Soviet Union in the seventies and the prospects for the new decade demonstrate once again the superiority and victorious nature of a socialist society in the contest between two social systems. Whoever doubts this should see the difference between the program put forward by the new U.S. President and the long-term program opening up great prospects which the CPSU Congress is currently creating. An excellent feature of real socialism is precisely its realism. It is not difficult to build dreams. It is far more difficult to implement historic progress in practice. Precisely this constitutes a really effective example for people who want a better world.

"The CPSU's activities and the CPSU's work to make general the experience of the whole world's revolutionary process are of enormous significance to the whole international communist movement. Without a principled stand in favor of real socialism against imperialism one cannot at present fight for progress. The Finnish communists, who are united with the Soviet communists and the whole world of real socialism, and also by a joint ideological foundation, (?therefore) think it extremely important to take part in all [words indistinct] in the anti-Soviet struggle, (?with) accusations against the USSR of terrorism, of supporting it. This [word indistinct] attempt [word indistinct] imperialism's shaky positions. It is the weapon of the lie in the attack on (?real) social progress. In addition to the USSR, the point of the attack is directed at the right of all nations to decide their affairs for themselves, and at their endeavor to achieve independence and a position of equality. This campaign aims to separate the nations fighting for freedom from their natural and trustworthy allies, particularly the Soviet Union. The campaign shows once again how important, in conditions of aggravated ideological struggle, is a firm and resolute attitude to ward off anti-Sovietism and anti communism.

"Dear comrades! The Finnish Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party are united by very rich traditions of cooperation. Many places in Leningrad are outright memorials to this cooperation, too. The Finnish Communist Party regards itself as part of the international communist movement that is growing stronger. Our party is preparing for its party congress to be held in May. The basis for our success in these tasks is loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism. The 26th CPSU Congress is living proof of the victory of Marxism-Leninism. To all of us it is a great source of strength.

"Allow me to extend once more the cordial congratulations of the Finnish communists on the great achievements of the Soviet country. [Words indistinct] the wishes for success for [words indistinct] new victories, for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress."

Belgian Communist on Proposals

LD282206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Report by unidentified Moscow radio correspondent on statement by Jan Debrouwere, member of the Politburo of the Belgian Communist Party; date and place of statement not given]

[Text] "N.A. Tikhonov's report on the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR was of great interest for us," Jan Debrouwere says. "It maps out bold plans, the fundamental purpose of which is to improve the living conditions of the Soviet people and to raise the well-being of the Soviet people. It is interesting, for instance, to see how the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries solve the economic problems, in particular the energy problem, which today confront the whole of mankind."

Referring to the CPSU Central Committee report, Comrade Debrouwere assessed as very important and topical the new Soviet proposals aimed at preserving the process of detente and restraint in the arms race. "They provide a rebuff," he said, "to the adventurist policy of the new Reagan administration. Especially important are the Soviet initiatives for strengthening the confidence-building measures in Europe and establishing a moratorium on the NATO countries and the USSR stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It should be noted that Belgium and the Netherlands are the only member countries of NATO which have not given official consent to the stationing of the so-called "Euromissiles" on their territory. The Belgian Government position is due to a large extent to the large peace movement in the country.

The communist party plays an important role in that movement. The latter unites people with the most varied convictions. They all are of the opinion that the stationing of the U.S. missiles would be a serious threat to Belgium. "L.I. Brezhnev's peace proposals," Comrade Debrouwere stated in conclusion, "give new impetus to the peace movement in Belgium and in other West European countries."

Austrian Communist Kalt

LD012207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] At our microphone is Comrade Hans Kalt, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief editor of VOLKSTIMME, press organ of the Austrian communists:

[Begin recording in German with superimposed Russian summary] I believe, Comrade Kalt says, that the present congress is of historic significance, first and foremost, for two reasons.

First, at this CPSU Congress the USSR came out with a number of important peace initiatives contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's accountability report. Second, at the congress were discussed important problems of the USSR's economic life. The great successes achieved in the national economy were portrayed; the achievements in the development of socialist democracy were reflected.

In the accountability report and the debates on it the principled and creative approach to eliminating remaining shortcomings was reflected. All aspects are mutually linked since the further building of a developed socialist society and the creation of a material base for a transition to communism are the most important factor for preserving peace throughout our world.

The peace initiatives proposed by Comrade Brezhnev have been positively assessed by all progressive forces, including in Austria. For our country, which adheres to a policy of neutrality, such specific issues as a moratorium on the deployment of new missiles and other types of mass destruction weapons in West Europe are of vital importance. The fact of the matter is, Comrade Kalt says, that missiles launched (?far into the distance) know no boundaries and cannot take into account the status of neutrality, and thus they serve as an immediate threat to the life of every Austrian citizen. We are convinced that the government of our country will respond with due attention and responsibility to the new Soviet proposals.

Replying to a question as to how the VOLKSTIMME newspaper is covering the work of the congress, Comrade Kalt noted: We are telling our readers in detail about the congress itself and have already published a number of commentaries. Comrade Muhri, our party chairman, wrote an article for the paper. These materials contain a positive appraisal of the 26th congress and stress its important international significance. In the next few weeks VOLKSTIMME will continue publishing materials on the congress and commenting on the speeches by the delegates of this historic congress, Hans Kalt said in conclusion.

Berlin Schmitt Greetings

LD012140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (ADN)--More foreign delegations to the party congress conveyed their cordial and fraternal fighting greetings at the week-end to the communists and workers of the Soviet Union in enterprises and institutions in Moscow and other cities. The chairman of the SEW, Horst Schmitt, spoke at an aktiv meeting of the CPSU Moscow Raykom. "Today we are living in a world in which socialism has assumed actual official forms on nearly every continent and developed into a world system, Horst Schmitt stated in his address. "This stimulates the struggle of more and more peoples for their national and social liberation and has historically forced imperialism onto the defensive."

"Our standpoint is this: It has never been as clear in the history of mankind as at present that socialism and peace are one. That is why we say that the stronger the Soviet Union is, the stronger world peace is and the better the conditions for the struggle of workers in their fight for peace, democracy and social progress in capitalist countries."

"With the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin in 1971, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, the danger spot of West Berlin was largely defused. Those who govern in our city, however, have shown themselves to be incapable of using the resulting favorable situation in our city for a new policy in the interests of the working people," stated Schmitt. In SEW policy, the struggle for workers' action unity occupies a central position.

"In West Berlin, therefore, we want, by joint actions with all willing forces, to gradually force a change to social and democratic progress." The next long-term stage of the SEW's struggle is to fight for a limitation of the big monopolies' power and to bring about an increase in the workers' movement's striking power. "We constantly see this asked in close interrelation with strengthening the efforts against the imperialist arms drive policy and for peace." It can be said that in West Berlin, not least thanks to the work of the party, a broad, organized peace movement has developed against the imperialist NATO arms drive policy.

Irish Communist O'Riordan

LD281406 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Today here in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Union, a get-together was held of the Moscow public with the foreign delegations to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Here's the recorded voice of Michael O'Riordan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, who spoke in the Hall of Columns:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland greets the occasion of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with a [word indistinct] salute and with feelings of profound respect for the party of Lenin. [applause]

The congress is proceeding at a time when imperialist forces are striving to revive the cold war and to undermine detente. With growing confidence, the eyes of the world are fixed on this Moscow congress of Soviet communists and that [as heard] the ears of the world are listening for a strong confidence and clear declaration of a new offensive for peace. They were not disappointed. In the report to the Central Committee of the CPSU, delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, there were spelled out, loud and clear, new initiatives to strengthen peace, to deepen detente and to halt the arms race. [applause]

We come from a small country whose people have long endured suffering from the British imperialist policies of repression, organized state terror and the (?divisive) technique of divide and rule. [Words indistinct] the deliberately cunning way British imperialism partitionedour smallisland 60 years ago and created artificial minorities and majorities in order to frustrate the struggle for a united and independent Ireland. Thus today in the northern part of our country the British still maintain a military garrison inclusive of the infamous counterinsurgency special air services who act not only as agents-provocateurs but also as political assassins. Today in our country we have assassinations and counter-killings which further divide our working people. We have a reply to the state terror inaugurated by the British in the form of an apolitical bombing campaign which is condemned by our party because of its divisive consequences. We have hunger strikes by political prisoners whose demands our party supports. We have military-style demonstrations by the right-wing demagogue Paisley, member of the British Parliament.

So comrades, the principal task before the Irish people is to end the long (?continuous) operation of British imperialism in our island.

Comrades, in the condition of the (?prevailing) economic recession in the capitalist world we could not be but be deeply impressed by the report of Comrade Brezhnev. That report takes the breath away from those who come from the capitalism countries. It is magnificent in its perspectives and its emphasis on the country's upward direction in the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people. The past Soviet performance and achievements and now the majestic, realizable perspectives certainly contrast with the regression in the capitalist world, with its growing unemployment and cut-backs in education, housing and social welfare.

Take our country, for instance. In the Republic of Ireland, unemployment is at a rate of over 12 percent of the labor force, while in Northern Ireland it is even worse, with 50 percent being without jobs. That record level in both parts of the country is being increased daily, with the continuous closing of our industrial plants, big and small. Likewise, almost every day, prices are galloping upward and inflation runs at 15-20 percent. Agricultural incomes have been halved in the last 2 years. That fact compares with your Soviet planned projection of an increase in real terms of 13-16 percent in the average monthly wage, and the raising of the incomes of collective farmers by 20-22 percent.

Comrades, of course it could be said that it is not valid to compare Ireland with its less than 5 million people with the huge USSR and its population of 262 million people. If this is so, well then we cannot even make a comparison with Moscow city. However, with the rich variety of the USSR it is indeed possible to find an incontestable base for comparison. Let us take Soviet Lithuania with its 3.4 million population. (?In) the guidelines for economic and social development we see that Soviet Lithuania will increase its industrial output by [words indistinct]. Electricity by 240 percent, oil processing by 400 percent, and the production of canned meat and milk by 250 percent. Incidently, at a time when [words indistinct] (?we know ourselves) what it is to carry out the modernization of factories for the industrial processing of flax, a one-time major industry in Northern Ireland. (?And it is) planned to increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 8-10 percent, so on.

Our Irish people are no less industrious than the Lithuanians, but the difference between us is one based on two fundamentally different social systems. Both countries are members of a union: Lithuania is in the USSR and Ireland is in the EEC. We know how Lithuania stands in the USSR. How stands Ireland in the EEC? Ireland is one of the four worst-off areas in the Common Market. [words indistinct]

Comrades, the report by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th party congress is a brilliant comprehensive and many-sided one. His demand for peace was backed up with concrete initiatives. These are specifically relevant to Ireland at the present time when attempts are being made to undermine the traditional policy of neutrality to the advantage of the British Tory Government, the handmaiden of United States imperialism in Europe. [applause] [end recording]

UK's McLennan on Tikhonov

LD010930 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[From special report on 26th CPSU congress by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Now to conclude today's program here is a reaction to Nikolay Tikhonov's speech. It was taped immediately after the speech on Friday afternoon. This is the reaction of Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

[Begin recording] [unidentified interviewer] Comrade McLennan, your (?self assessments) of the document presented to the congress this afternoon by Prime Minister Tikhonov?

[Answer] Well, I was very impressed, greatly impressed, by Comrade Tikhonov's report. It seemed to me to be imbued with confidence and optimism about the proposals in the 11th 5-Year Plan and in his report he presented a comprehensive range of proposals that will mean a very great advance in the economic and social well-being of the Soviet people.

I was personally convinced, on the basis of the report, that this prospect that lies before the Soviet people, embodied in Comrade Tikhonov's report, will indeed be carried out. It was particularly impressive in its emphasis on the rational use of the great material resources of the Soviet people, and Comrade Tilhonov argued very forcibly and very effectively that these great resources must be harbored well and used well in order to achieve the economic advances that are so [word indistinct] explained in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Nor could one but be tremendously impressed by the plans for the social advances of the Soviet people, not only in wages, both for industrial workers and the income for collective farmers, not only in health, education, housing and transport, but in the field of pensions for the elderly and in the new and increased allowances for mothers and children. And, as Comrade Tikhonov said, the report follows the behest of Lenin always to look after the interests of children. These are (?fine) proposals and I have no doubt implementation of these proposals to carry forward the social conditions of the Soviet people will be warmly welcomed by the Soviet people, as will indeed his very great emphasis on the need for improvement in the quality of consumer goods and in the distribution of consumer goods and their sale and servicing in the stores, (?restaurants) and other facilities that the Soviet people have for the buying and consumption of domestic consumer goods and the (?foods) that they purchase. So all in all, it was a very impressive report that was, as Comrade Tikhonov himself said, very such in sharp contrast to the situation in the capitalist world where working people are facing unemployment, lower wages and the reduction in their social and public services. This, of course, is the contrast between socialism and capitalism [end recording].

Gus Hall's Remarks

LD282225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee, shared his impressions of the congress proceedings and the report made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in a conversation with our correspondent. Comrade Hall said:

The proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in his report have put the Reagan administration in a difficult position, since they are highly specific and at the same time all-embracing proposals. I would say that it is very difficult to avoid a reply to these proposals. This is shown by the White House's first reaction. Administration representatives declared that they are giving the initiative serious study. I think that this is not a bad start, and it is a manifestation of the first effect of Comrade Brezhnev's initiatives, contained in his report.

As for the American public as a whole, Comrade Brezhnev's report was a reply to the numerous lying fabrications of Western propaganda about the so-called Soviet threat. After all, a Soviet threat and the peaceful initiatives which were voiced from the congress platform just cannot rub shoulders with each other.

It seems to me that Comrade Brezhnev's report performs two tasks: First, it acquaints the international public with the policy of peace and detente being pursued by the Soviet Union. Second, the report will help to explain to people the nature of socialist society, where the working people are in power. For that it is sufficient to take a look at the process of preparation for this congress. It was a mass democratic process, participated in by millions of people who discussed the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic development. This process is the complete opposite of the way in which different bills are proposed and debated in the U.S. Congress. The program announced by Reagan 2 weeks ago was not a result of nationwide discussion. It was drawn up in big business circles, coming as a surprise to the people.

Replying to a question about the international significance of the 26th congress, Comrade Hall said:

I think that the congress of Soviet communists will have a great influence on different forces and movements in the modern world. It will inspire peace-loving forces, democratic organizations and the national liberation movement. The congress will also have a positive influence on the international communist movement. It will promote further unification of the efforts of different parties which are members of the movement. I consider that it is very difficult to reject the idea of unifying all forces and efforts for the struggle for peace and detente, and against adventurism in international relations. The proceedings of the congress arouse in me a sense of great optimism. I am certain that the congress documents will be an important contribution to the world revolutionary process.

Comrade Hall went on to share his impressions of the Soviet television documentary "Salt of the American Earth" which is devoted to the difficult struggle of the Communist Party of the United States and tells of the great role played in the Communist movement by Gus Hall himself. I think that it is a very good film, he said. It gives a balanced and correct picture of U.S. reality. It correctly reflects the nature of our struggle, the character of the difficulties which face the Communist Party, the working class and the trade union movement in our country. We will definitely show this film back home in the United States.

Colombian Communist Speaks

LD281232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Gilberto Viera, general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee, speaks: [begin recording] The report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress was a most brilliant and eloquent analysis of the problems of our epoch. The development of the international situation has a contradictory character. This is explained by the fact that the grand struggle for peace and security, waged by the Soviet Union and all the world's progressive forces, is opposed by the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies. As a result of the militarist policy of Washington, the situation in some parts of Latin America is also sharpening. The United States preserves in essence the colonial regime in Puerto Rico, increases its interference in El Salvador and attempts to deter the patriots by demonstrations of strength through the maneuvers constantly being held in our region. That is why the new peace initiatives which Comrade Brezhnev proposed at the congress have such importance for us.

In order to secure social progress and democratic freedoms, as well as full independence, the peoples of Latin America need peace. For us, the solidarity of the Soviet people, with the communists suffering in the prisons of fascist dictatorships, is also very important. Comrade Brezhnev spoke about them in his congress report. Many of our comrades--fighters for freedom and democracy--have been thrown behind bars, and particularly alarming is the fate of Antonio Maidana, the leader of the communists of Paraguay. We know of a number of examples of international solidarity helping in freeing patriots arrested by Latin American dictators. [end recording]

I should also like to dwell on the plans for economic and social development expounded in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report, continues Comrade Viera. Their main objective is the constant raising of the standard of living of Soviet people. Increases in pay and pensions and improvements in the health service and the educational system--I know that Soviet people have long grown used to these changes for the better in their lives. And yet the working people of capitalist countries see a completely different picture: price rises, growing unemployment, a sharpening of the housing crisis and the inaccessibility of education for children from poor families. The successes of the Soviet Union serve as an inspiring example for the working people of the bourgeois countries, said Comrade Viera in conclusion.

Mengistu on Initiatives

LD021446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, to a Moscow radio correspondent--live in Amharic fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Above all, I would like to note that although this is not the first time that we have visited the Soviet Union our delegation is experiencing a special feeling by attending the great historic 26th CPSU Congress, says Mengistu Haile Mariam. First the congress is of tremendous significance to us and provides practical benefit because we are novices as regards the revolutionary reconstruction of society on socialist principles. Through the efforts of all genuine communists of Ethiopia we are creating our revolutionary party. Second, the significance of the congress is all the more important in that the CPSU represents a stable mainstay of the international communist and workers' movement.

Over a period of more than 60 years the communists have applied much effort for the benefit of peace and social progress. Today, when on the international arena a fierce struggle is in progress between the world of exploiters and the world which defends the vital interests of the working people, when the imperialists are trying to plunge the world into an abyss of war, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its peaceful and creative work in this complex situation evoke our universal admiration. We wholeheartedly welcome the new initiatives of the Soviet Union set out in the report of the CPSU Central Committee given by Comrade Brezhnev. The Soviet Union is putting a lot of effort into the construction of a communist society and at the same time it is consistently struggling for the maintenance of world peace.

The Soviet Union is giving enormous support to those peoples that still find themselves under the oppression of exploiters and in the yoke of bondage. Ethiopia has felt this support. I warmly believe, says Mengistu Haile Mariam, that having survived the struggle our country will also make a worthy contribution toward the liberation of all peoples.

Madagascar Delegation Chief

LD271354 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow party members held a meeting at the Lykhachev car factory cultural center. Among the speakers was the head of the delegation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence [AKFM] to the 26th CPSU Congress, party General Secretary Gisele Rabesahala. She said:

[Begin recording] For the AKFM party, member of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, the congresses of the CPSU offer constant opportunities to enrich our knowledge of the development process of the world's first socialist state, to appreciate the successes scored in 64 years of socialism by the daily work and sacrifice of millions of citizens of your great country under the farsighted leadership of Lenin's party. Your considerable experience in building socialism and communism is of great interest to the revolutionary and democratic forces of our country. Last year the Malagasy people marked the 5th anniversary of their socialist choice, which has gained the approval of the entire nation. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar continues its advance despite obstacles and traps set in its way by internal reaction, manipulated and supported by imperialism, which steps up its provocations and pressure with a view to weakening the struggle of the Malagasy people and deflecting the socialist revolution from its goals.

The crisis of world capitalism, which increases our economic difficulties that stem from 80 years of colonial and neocolonial domination and exploitation, slows down our development and threatens the efforts for recovery made over the past 5 years. That is why the Malagasy revolutionary power, in particular the president of [word indistinct], supported by the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, including the AKFM, makes great efforts at the international level in favor of detente and disarmament, for the promotion of a new world economic order, not sparing any support to the struggle waged by all peoples for freedom and national independence and against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism.

These anti-imperialism choices in favor of peace and the dangers to our immediate environment explain the important initiative taken by President Ratsiraka, who has called on all interested parties to meet in Antananarivo to examine a possible international agreement making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Thus, comrades, you can understand the reason for our interest in the proposals made by the Soviet Government, which are reiterated by Comrade Brezhnev in his report to the congress, for the preservation of peace in the Indian Ocean and in the world. That is why our presence at your congress shows the continuing wish of the AKFM to maintain and develop the links of friendship and fraternal cooperation established almost 20 years ago between our two parties, to promote a fruitful expansion of multifaceted cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Soviet Union, cooperation which began with the implementation of the charter of socialist revolution in Madagascar. We express our confidence in the CPSU's faithfulness to the principles of internationalism and its unrelenting support to the just cause of the people who, like the Malagasy people, are working toward the promotion of a new society, free of any form of oppression and exploitation of man by man. We say: Long live the 26th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

South African Mabhida Speaks

LD012302 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The general secretary of the South African Communist Party, Moses Mabhida, has said that the struggle against the racist regime in his country has reached an unprecedented scale. Moses Mabhida is one of the guests of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and he has spoken at a rally in Leningrad. He said that in recent times the forces of reaction have stepped up their activities. The South African racists, for example, have wrecked the conference on Namibia in Geneva and launched a raid on Mozambique 2 weeks ago. Moses Mabhida called for enhancing the unity of the world communist movement in order to foil these hostile schemes. He said that the very fact the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party is attended by so many representatives of different sections of the anti-imperialist movement demonstrate their determination to foil attempts by the reactionary quarters to launch an offensive.

Egypt's Muhyi ad-Din Comments

LD010720 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[From special report on 26th CPSU Congress by Vladimir Pozner]

[Excerpts] While the guidelines of the country's development attracted much interest, and we will have more on that subject for you soon, the peaceful initiatives of the Central Committee's report remains a central theme of discussion. Radio Moscow World Service reporter Andrey (Shepilov) takes the views of Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the National Progressive Unionist Party of Egypt.

[Begin recording] [(Shepilov)] Leonid Brezhnev touched upon the situation in the Middle East and speaking of the ways of settling the Middle East problems he said that the Camp David accords have not proved to be a real answer to this problem and they could only worsen the situation in the region. Do you share this opinion?

[Muhyi ad-Din] Of course. You know our party is clearly (?in that) and we consider the Camp David agreement is not an answer from the comparative damage to the struggle of the people and this is not [word indistinct]. A look to the map of the Middle East: War is going on Lebanon, war is going on between Iraq and Iran, the situation inside Israel is very bad because (?there's a split in her people); and a struggle (?is) every now and then [as heard] so there is no peace in the area because it is one agreement and (?it has) been made outside the spirit of detente, because they exclude many countries, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, the Palestinians, the Soviet Union. And for this the proposal of Leonid Brezhnev is a practical one. He put the way [as heard] international meeting with all parties, European countries, the United States, the Soviet Union, all parties concerned in the area, including Israel and PLO. And the aim of this conference is withdrawal from all Arab territories and the right of the Palestinians for self-determination until they have an independent state. And this is the only way to have a real peace in the area. [end recording]

PLO Official on Brezhnev Plan

LD030634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by guest at the 26th CPSU Congress Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee--recorded in Arabic fading into Russian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] With rapt attention we listened to the proposals on a Middle East settlement made by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. These initiatives testify to the firm principled position of the USSR and to its support for the struggle of the Arab peoples, including the people of Palestine, for a just solution of the crisis situation in the Near East.

We believe that these proposals have been made at a very appropriate time. Today no one has doubts about the failure of the Camp David deal. Not only has it failed to lead to a settlement of the situation in the Near East, but it has also considerably complicated it. A vivid testimony to this is provided by the situation in south Lebanon and the colonial policies of Israel in the occupied Arab territories where it is continuing to build new settlements and where it is keeping strengthened contingents of its armed forces.

The new Soviet peace initiatives, proposed by Comrade Brezhnev recall once again that the path leading to the establishment of a just peace in the region is the recognition of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create its own independent state.

The Soviet initiatives propose the participation of the PLO on equal terms with other interested parties in the settlement of the crisis through an international conference.

We are sure that the just proposals advanced by Comrade Brezhnev at the congress will be approved by all progressive humanity. As far as the PLO is concerned we have stated and state again our full support for the initiatives which are advanced by the Soviet Union on a Near East settlement.

Jordanian CP Leader Comments

LD030037 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1930 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Report on interview with Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Fa'iq Warrad in Moscow by unidentified Moscow radio reporter--date not given, portions recorded]

[Excerpt] In reply to a question by our reporter on his impression of the Central Committee report, Comrade Warrad said:

[Begin recording] First, there was the reaffirmation of the firm and permanent USSR policy to work and struggle for the preservation of peace and saving mankind from the calamities and problems of a new world war, despite the actions and activities of imperialist circles, particularly in America, to aggravate the international situation in various parts and regions in the world or in the [word indistinct] of the question of escalating action for armament and so forth. If the cause of peace is historically dear to the hearts of the people, then in our era, the era of totally destructive thermonuclear weapons, this cause becomes more pressing and more important to all people. Hence the assertion of peaceful Soviet policy assumes great importance, since it represents not just the ambitions of the Soviet people but also the conscience of noble people the world over. Within the framework of this policy we comprehend exactly the proposals and ideas presented by Comrade Brezhnev in his report about the situation in the Middle East. It is common knowledge that a hotbed of tension had been established in our region some time ago because of the Israeli actions of occupation, aggression and expansion backed by the United States. It is known that the United States is trying to exploit this aggression [word indistinct] in the region [word indistinct] separate solutions as it happened with Egypt, As-Sadat, in the Camp David agreements. This method, as we all know, was rejected and (?did not bring) any peace to the region. [end recording]

The Moscow radio reporter asked for his opinion as to the present situation with regard to the Camp David process. Comrade Fa'iq Warrad said:

[Begin recording] As is clear, the Camp David process has reached what one calls a dead end. It has achieved a fundamental thing, namely subjugating Egypt to American imperialist domination and policy. But, as is known, with regard to the principal issue, the Palestinian issue, it failed to [words indistinct] the question of autonomy, which is rejected. It is a kind of backing to Israel's expansionist designs. At the same time this agreement gave Israel more freedom to launch attacks and expand in the region, which is a daily occurrence in southern Lebanon where Israel is launching raids. Hence the ideas and proposals submitted in the report read by Comrade Brezhnev about the convening of an international conference to be attended by the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, is an important step [words indistinct]. The imperialist and the Israeli parties constantly deny the existence of the Palestinian people and consequently the question of their national rights. If they recognized the existence of the Palestinian people and their rights and consequently the PLO, it being the representative of the Palestinian people, then their attitude would change toward the right course to solve the problem and to achieve peace and justice in the region. [end recording]

Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Fa'iq Warrad then replied to a question by our reporter about the situation in the Arabian Gulf and Afghanistan. He said:

[Begin recording] Regarding the Gulf region [words indistinct]. America continues to mass these forces in the region. At the same time they offer as an excuse for this operation the pretext of the presence of a Soviet threat creeping toward this region and the oilfields and threatening its security, oil, peoples and so forth. [Word indistinct] we know [words indistinct]; their purpose is in fact to prevent development and progress in the region and the continuation of domination over the question of oil. It is common knowledge that not long ago Comrade Brezhnev presented proposals in India regarding the security of the Gulf and noninterference in the affairs of the Gulf. [Words indistinct] [end recording]

Lebanese Socialist Official

LD022014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by guest of the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Muhsin Dallul, deputy chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon--recorded in Arabic fading into Russian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] First of all I should like to express thanks for the opportunity I have been given to speak on the radio. I am in the Soviet Union for the first time, and I think this a very important event in my life. I was present at the congress when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered the review report. The report is striking in the depth of its analysis and the clarity of formulations. An important place in it is occupied by the Near East problem. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave a decisive rebuff to attempts to distort Soviet policy and stressed that the USSR does not intend to interfere in the affairs of other countries. Such is the Soviet answer to the malicious fabrications of the imperialists regarding attempts by the Soviet Union to grab Arab oil. Today these fairy tales can lead no one astray nor fool them.

The Soviet leader again called for a speedy and all-embracing settlement on the basis of satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. In connection with this, Comrade Brezhnev stressed the USSR's readiness to cooperate with all those interested in restorting a firm peace in the region. At the same time, the situation in this part of the world is extremely explosive. Israel, receiving an uninterrupted stream of U.S. weapons, is making daily raids on Lebanese territory by land, sea and air. The Lebanese rightwingers are receiving heavy weaponry from Israel, including tanks. Thus Israel and its accomplices in Lebanon are, as it were, surrounding the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, together with whom the Palestinian Patriots are fighting. They are trying to take us (?in a pincer), but we are not giving up, we are fighting. At the moment, the issue of intensifying the cohesion of all healthy elements of Lebanese society and uniting the efforts of all patriots, of strengthening their ties with all those who support Lebanon's sovereignty, is on the agenda. Work of this kind has already begun. As an example, I can refer to the recently achieved agreement with leaders of a number of Lebanese parties and organizations.

Bahraini Front Official

LD030642 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Report on interview with Abdollah 'Ali, member of the leadership of the Bahraini National Liberation Front-- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] It is a great honor for us to come to Moscow to take part in the 26th CPSU Congress. This congress has actually been a great congress. The number of delegates attending the congress demonstrates the importance of the congress not only to the USSR but also to all mankind.

Naturally we gave first importance to the important report presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. It was a comprehensive report reviewing the international issues that concern the USSR and mankind and also the achievements which the CPSU will realize in the USSR in the next 5 years.

Naturally an important matter in the report is the talk about peace as Brezhnev linked the prosperity of the Soviet people to peace. When dealing with the peace issue, he dealt with all the regions where imperialism is trying to create hotbeds of tension. He spoke about relations with the United States and presented realistic and correct proposals to lessen tension in Europe and to follow in the steps of the European security conference and to consolidate peace in this region in the interest of the peoples. He proposed creating demilitarised zones in the European part of the USSR and also in countries neighboring the USSR.

The second issue he dealt with was the Middle East issue. Proposing the convening of an international conference to resolve the issue and to realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples, provided that the treacherous Camp David accords which have been rejected by all the peoples of the region be [word indistinct] I believe that to us, Arabs, this is an important proposal, as this is a complicated issue for which we are struggling, namely, the liberation of the Arab territories and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian state. We are faced in this problem by U.S. imperialism's support for the Zionist enemy who is not only being stubborn but is also carrying out aggressions against all the states of the region.

Comrade Brezhnev also spoke about the gulf. He asked for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the gulf. He also tried to silence all the reactionary voices which want to link the U.S. presence in the region and Soviet support for Afghanistan. He showed a readiness within the international framework to discuss the two issues together. The Soviet Union, just as it wants security and independence and for the gulf peoples to enjoy their resources, also wants the Afghani people to preserve their independence and receive guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Syrian Communist Comments

LD022350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by Khalid Bagdash, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria--recorded in Arabic fading into Russian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress is an event of great international significance. The might of the Soviet Union is growing every year. In the report of the CPSU Central Committee, in the speeches of delegates, there was mention of the outstanding successes of the Soviet people in all areas, achieved under the leadership of the CPSU. In my view, one of the most important gains of socialism is the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people around its active vanguard, the party of the great Lenin.

In the report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the mighty successes of Soviet people, achieved during the fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan, had a worthy place. At the congress the outlook for the future was outlined and I am sure that the tasks set out will be fulfilled.

Now, at a time when the international situation, as a result of the activization of the forces of imperialism--and primarily U.S. imperialism--has become seriously aggravated, the Soviet Union has advanced constructive proposals, the implementation of which would promote the establishment of lasting peace. These proposals are also extended to the region of the Near East where the imperialist circles of the United States are continuing to whip up tension. The Pentagon is building military bases on the territory of Somalia, Oman, Saudi Arabia and is turning Egypt into a bridgehead deploying its troops. The United States has concentrated a huge armada in the waters of the Persian Gulf. The Israeli military clique, with the support of U.S. imperialism, is terrorizing the population of neighboring Lebanon and is trying to suppress the national liberation movement of the Arab People of Palestine.

In this situation the Arab peoples have heard the call for peace which has resounded from Moscow. Moreover, this call is reinforced by concrete proposals which represent a real path toward a settlement in the Near East. These proposals have met with approval in Syria and in other countries.

Such a policy responds to the interests of all progressive people and serves as a support in their struggle for the realization of their inalienable rights.

Syrian Ba'thist Meets Karmal

JN010754 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met in Moscow yesterday with Afghan President Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party. President Karmal praised Syria's support for the Afghan revolution in all forums and international conference. He expressed his thanks to President al-Asad and wished him continued good health.

Al-Ahmar stressed the inevitable victory of their common battle against imperialism and Zionism, because they are the enemy of both peoples and both countries. He conveyed the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad to President Karmal.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar also met with Rajeswara Rao, secretary general of the Communist Party of India. They reviewed relations between the two parties and the situation in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf. Rajeswara Rao expressed the desire to consolidate relations with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and stressed his party's support for Syria against internal and external conspiracies. He also expressed his anxiety over the presence of U.S. military forces in the Arab Gulf.

Al-Ahmar reviewed the successes achieved by the Syrian people and the Socialist Ba'th Party under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Karmal Addresses Meeting

LD021857 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--No force can destroy the historical friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He addressed today a meeting of the delegation of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with students, professors and lecturers of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee.

The Afghan leader shared his impressions about the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, expressed sincere and cordial gratitude to the great land of the soviets, the Leninist party and Leonid Brezhnev for the all-round and disinterested support for the righteous cause of the revolution of Afghanistan, for the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to the young republic.

In its day-to-day activity, Babrak Karmal went on to say, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is guided by the ever-victorious teaching of Marxism-Leninism. This teaching is eternally alive. It is the banner, the lodestar for all peoples, including our Afghan people, which for long years lived in extreme poverty, backwardness and ignorance. Our leading party cadres are faced with the important task of studying profoundly the immortal works by Marx, Engels and Lenin, the speaker stressed.

Answering questions by students of the academy, Babrak Karmal spoke about the important economic and social measures, which are being carried out in Afghanistan under the leadership of the party.

A broad National Fatherland Front is being established in the country to unite in its ranks national democratic and patriotic forces of the society. The victorious April revolution, he stressed, has opened favorable opportunities for the creation of that front.

The elimination of feudalism in the country, the implementation of the agrarian reform in the interests of the broadest sections of the working peasantry, efforts to ensure an upswing in the national economy, democratisation of the country, development of national culture, respect for democratic rights, national, cultural and religious peculiarities of all tribes and nationalities inhabiting Afghanistan, the elimination of illiteracy, the drawing of Afghan women into social and working life, such, the Afghan leader said, are the main objectives of the party and Government of Afghanistan.

These tasks are being resolved in difficult conditions, when world imperialism with the USA at its head as well as the forces of reaction are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution, openly interfering in the internal affairs of our peace-loving country. But, the speaker stressed, all of these intrigues and conspiracies are doomed to a failure. On our side is the entire progressive mankind, the forces of socialism with the great Soviet Union at their head.

In conclusion of the meeting the Afghan friends were addressed by rector of the academy, doctor of sciences (economics), Professor Vadim Medvedev. On behalf of the students, professors and lecturers, he wished the fraternal Afghan people further successes in the defence of the gains of the April revolution and ensuring the country's security, in building a new life.

JCP Delegate Speaks

OW280023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, Feb 27 KYODO--Mitsuhiro Kaneko, leader of the Japan Communist Party delegation to the current congress of the Soviet Communist Party, implicitly criticized the Soviet Union Friday for its intervention in Afghanistan.

At a city meeting held at the Hall of Columns for foreign delegates attending the congress, Kaneko said the situation in Afghanistan and subsequent international incidents have shown the importance of strict respect for racial self-determination. He thus indirectly criticized the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan.

The meeting was attended by the communist party delegations of Japan and 10 other major Western countries, including Italy and the Netherlands.

It is usual for leaders of party delegations of Japan and Italy to be allowed to address the Soviet party congress. This time, however, they were not invited to deliver addresses because the communist parties of the two countries have criticized the Soviet foreign policies.

Kaneko, deputy head of the JCP Secretariat, is leading a three-man delegation to the Soviet congress.

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok

SK280643 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Dear listener: The KWP delegation came to Moscow to attend the 26th CPSU Congress headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and premier of the DPRK state Administration Council, visited the first state-run bearing plant. We now present the Moscow radio reporter's on-the-spot report:

The workers, technicians and leaders of the plant extended brotherly and warm welcomes to the delegation of socialist Korea.

After shaking hands and presenting a bouquet, (Kotinev), one of the chief technicians of the plant extended to Yi Chong-ok and the DPRK reporter: In the name of the thousand workers at the plant, a sincere welcome to the Korean friends. He said: We are pleased with your visit to our plant. We are more pleased because our Moscow workers have close working relations with the DPRK working people. For instance, our complex is taking part in the construction of a bearing plant in the DPRK. We have supplied required facilities to Pyongyang. In the near future, a group of many Korean workers will come to our plant to learn the production and technical process at our plant. We will be glad to show our experiences to the Korean friends.

At the request of the guests of the People's Korea, the leaders of the plant explained the history of the plant, its achievements and the elections at the plant. The first state-run bearing plant was built in accordance with the First 5-Year Plan of the Soviet Union. The plant produced the first bearings needed for the production of Soviet vehicles, tractors and planes. The plant has become a large complex. The plant produces bearings of more than 100 different sizes ranging from 22 millimeters in diameter to 2 meters. Tens of thousand of enterprises in our country use products made at the plant. The products of the plant are also exported to 50 world nations, including the DPRK. The bearing plant is one of the advanced enterprises in the Soviet Union. During the past 5 years, (?for supply to foreign nations alone), the plant produced as many as 8 million bearings. Hundreds of workers received accolades for their great production achievements. The workers of the plant ushered in the 26th CPSU Congress with great labor exploits. Nearly 2,000 plant workers fulfilled their quotas 2 or 3 months ahead of schedule.

The DPRK guests paid deep interest to the work of the plant and asked many questions about the number of technicians and specialists at the plant, the number of party members of the plant, how socialist production competition is organized, and how the campaign to increase production is carried out. Detailed answers were given to the questions of the Korean guests.

The head of the KWP delegation, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, told the leaders of the plant: [brief recorded remarks by Yi Chong-ok indistinct]

The members of the KWP delegation toured the various workshops of the plant. With deep interest, they observed the technical process in bearing production. The bearing plant is an enterprise equipped with up-to-date technology. For instance, the plant founded general processing workshops rare in the world. The workshops these days produce half the products of the plant. New production workshops using sophisticated electronic equipment, supersonic waves, semiconductors and high-frequency currents are in operation.

At a workshop, operator (Ivanov) told the guests: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: Our workers are pleased with your visit to our plant. In the name of all of us, I extend sincere congratulations to the working class of your country and wish great success. Soviet-Korean friendship will be everlasting.

The members of the KWP delegation then visited the hall of culture and technology and viewed numerous exhibits showing how the scientific and technical achievements of the plant are introduced and universalized and how the creation and invention of the workers are adopted and developed.

Leaving the plant, the DPRK guests showed great satisfaction with their visit to the plant and wished the plant a new success.

Tsedenbal at Cosmonaut Center

OW020127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1835 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 28 (MONTSAME)--The M.P.R.P. delegation, headed by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, attending the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, visited the center of training cosmonauts named after Yuriy Gagarin. The crews of the Soviet spaceships Vostok, Voskhod, Soyuz were trained in this center. The first cosmonaut of the planet Yu. Gagarin left from here for his space flight. The 20th anniversary of the first manned space flight is to be marked in spring of this year. Over 50 cosmonauts have been trained in Zvezdnyy.

Seven international space crews worked in space. At present representatives of Romania, France and Mongolia are being trained in Zvezdnyy. An agreement on training an Indian cosmonaut has been recently achieved.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and members of the delegation visited training facilities, numerous laboratories and offices and met with cosmonauts.

Georgiy Beregovoy, the head of the center of training cosmonauts, accompanying the delegation during the visit, spoke of the prospects of the use of space exploration in peaceful purposes and training Soviet cosmonauts and representatives of socialist countries within the framework of the Intercosmos programme. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal laid flowers to the monument of Yu. Gagarin.

Tsedenbal Visits Farm

LD021510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Members of the MPRP delegation headed by Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of Mongolia's People's Great Hural, highly assessed the standard of development of the (Yunoshestvo) state farm near Ufa. Today they visited this frontranking farm and were cordially welcomed by the workers.

Xuan Thuy Press Conference

LD011637 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1330 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party is continuing in Moscow. Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party and member of the Vietnamese delegation at the Communist Party congress, gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists covering the Soviet communist forum.

Xuan Thuy said that the report of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party to the 26th party congress, presented by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, is a genuine manifesto of peace. This major party document is marked by a deep principle and great flexibility. It provides a thorough analysis of the USSR's internal situation and international relations, sums up the achievements of the Soviet people and outlines tasks for years ahead on the basis of scientific analysis.

The Vietnamese communist leader said: We rejoice over the accomplishments of the Soviet people, with whom we have old traditional ties of brotherhood, and we wish them new big successes. Vietnamese communists fully approve and welcome the peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress, said Xuan Thuy. They once again emphasize the profound peaceableness of the Soviet Union.

We believe this is the only way to settle the existing conflicts, shield the planet from the threat of war, safeguard peace throughout the world, declared the secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. This kind of spirit marked the recent conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City. The conference's decisions are aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, peaceful coexistence among all states of the region. We heartily thank the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet Government for their support for the peace proposals made by the Indochinese countries.

The secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party then noted that the Beijing leaders persist in their hostile policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries in Indochina. Beijing goes ahead with provocations on Vietnam's border and refuses to resume talks on normalizing bilateral relations. In rejecting the proposals advanced at the recent Ho Chi Minh conference, China seeks to prevent a dialogue between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand and the member-states of the ASEAN on the other and to impede the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This graphically demonstrates that the Beijing rulers continue trying to achieve their expansionist and hegemonist ends.

However, the Vietnamese Communist Party, the whole Vietnamese people, are fully determined to go on carrying high the banner of peace and socialism, declared Xuan Thuy. All-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is an invariable course of our party and state and we are confidently looking into the future, concluded the secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

More on Xuan Thuy Conference

BK280828 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The SRV Communist Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress on 26 February held a press conference at the congress press center in Moscow.

Attending the press conference were representatives of the Soviet press, television stations and newsmen from many countries.

Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, were present.

Speaking at the press conference, Xuan Thuy hailed the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He said: President Ho Chi Minh was the first to bring Marxism-Leninism--experiences of the Great Soviet October Revolution--to Vietnam. Since then Vietnamese-Soviet relations have become splendid and ingrained.

We highly value the political report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Comrade Brezhnev. This report is a comprehensive summary of the Soviet state's activities and international problems over the past years. It is a scientific analysis which has set forth correct policies for the future. It is a peace manifesto imbued with a flexible and endurable principle. Through this report, we respect even more the CPSU, a Marxist-Leninist party, and the heroic Soviet people and Comrade Brezhnev, an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state and a prominent activist of the international communist movement.

We support negotiations as a means to solve international confrontation in order to ease tension, to halt the arms race and to defend world peace. We fully support the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives announced in the current 26th CPSU Congress.

To seek peace, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City in late January. The conference proposed a meeting between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries aimed at seeking measures to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability and to create an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation among the peoples in this region. The conference also proposed a bilateral agreement for peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese countries and the PRC. Xuan Thuy added: Consequently, we would like to thank the party, the government and the people of the Sovet Union for their warm support for the initiatives of the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference. We categorically deny the slanderous allegations by Washington and Beijing which are aimed at distorting the sincerity and commitment to peace of the three Indochinese countries and the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

We take this opportunity to reject Washington's fabrications regarding relations between Vietnam and El Salvador, which is aimed at covering up the U.S. move to save its lackey dictatorial regime in El Salvador and to prepare for direct U.S. intervention in that country.

In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP, stressed: In following the Leninist party, comprehensive cooperation and solidarity with the Soviet Union is the Vietnamese party and state's uncheckable line. Xuan Thuy added: During our stay in Moscow we have had the opportunity to stroll along its streets. The climate is cold and snow covers the streets. The bright sky makes the snow ever whiter which produces a sharp contrast with the wavering bedecked red flags which appear to be greeting every passerby. Some people smile while looking at these red flags. This is a very beautiful sight. Seeing it, we feel more confident in the victory of socialism and peace.

Xuan Thuy then answered many questions put forth by Soviet newsmen and those from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Sri Lanka, Poland and the United Kingdom.

SRV Delegation at Factory

OW030757 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--A meeting was held yesterday at the M.I. Kwlinin factory, Moscow, in honour of the Vietnamese delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress. On the same occasion the factory received the friendship order conferred by the Vietnamese Government. The meeting was addressed by Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, and many representatives of the factory.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEPTION CLOSES CONGRESS

Kremlin Reception

LD031230 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 March, TASS--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a reception in the Kremlin today in honour of the delegations of foreign communist, workers' and national-democratic parties present at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Representatives of fraternal parties, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU were present at the reception.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, addressed the foreign guests.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, spoke at the reception.

The reception passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Brezhnev Reception Speech

LD031248 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 March, TASS--Follows the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at a reception in the Kremlin:

"Dear comrades and friends,

"Our esteemed guests,

"On behalf of the members and candidate members of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, just elected by the congress of our party, I heartily welcome you all at this reception.

"Eight days, which will go down in the history of our party and country, are over. Eight days of busy work at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. You, our dear guests, participating in this work, could sense for yourselves what a seething and rich life our land of soviets lives, how great and many-faceted is the range of tasks the party of Lenin is accomplishing in the course of communist construction."

"Decisions were adopted, which will largely determine the road of our people for the next five years and for longer period. Big and complex deeds, important and difficult tasks await the Soviet communists, all Soviet people. Drawing up our plans for the future, we set ourselves, above all, two main targets, simple and clear-cut: the good of the people and lasting peace. The 26th Congress of the CPSU has convincingly reaffirmed this. We are very glad, dear comrades, that you took part in our congress and cordially thank you for the speeches, made to the congress delegates and to working people of our enterprises."

"You will soon depart for your countries, will continue your lofty activity. The conditions of this activity are very different, but we all are united by allegiance to the ideals of justice, freedom and happiness of the working people, and, of course, enthusiastic allegiance to the cause of maintaining and strengthening peace on earth. I believe our congress has clearly shown: The Soviet communists are fully aware of their share of internationalist responsibility in the struggle for these lofty aims."

"The new important peace initiatives, endorsed by our congress, eloquently show how persistently and tirelessly we are striving to rid the peoples of the threat of another world war and of the burden of the arms race. We are convinced that they will enlist the active support of all sane and sound forces in the world.

"In conclusion I should like to reassure you, dear friends: The Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue doing its utmost for further strengthening the ties of friendship and solidarity, linking us with the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism, with the mass of the working people of all countries.

"I propose a toast:

"To the great cause of freedom of the peoples and social progress of mankind!

"To fresh successes in strengthening detente, curbing the arms race and consolidating universal peace!

"To your health, dear comrades!

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES DAGESTAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD281159 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's Reception of Delegation of Dagestan Party Workers"]

[Text] On 13 February E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received a delegation of party workers from the Dagestanskaya ASSR headed by M.M. Abdulbasirov, secretary of the Dagestanskiy CPSU Obkom.

On behalf of the delegation members Comrade Abdulbasirov congratulated the Goergian SSR working people on their high achievement in winning the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner. He expressed thanks for the warmth and cordiality given to the delegation on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and organizations of Abashskiy and Makharadzevskiy Rayons, where the delegation members familiarized themselves with new forms of management of agriculture, questions of the development of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, the comprehensive mechanization of crop growing and the experience of cooperation between public farms and the population with a view to increasing agricultural production output.

The leader of the delegation from fraternal Dagestan stressed that strong, friendly, creative ties exist between Georgian and Dagestan workers. This relates primarily to the friendship among stockraisers on the winter pastures of Kizlyar. This friendship is a graphic manifestation of Soviet internationalism and a guarantee of further successes for the agricultural workers.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted the fitting contribution which the Dagestan working people are making to our country's economic development. He warmly congratulated the delegation members on the award to the ASSR of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner and wished them new labor achievements in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze described the achievements of the Georgian SSR which, side by side with all the fraternal peoples of our country, is implementing party and government decisions for the further prosperity of our socialist motherland. He familiarized the guests with the tasks facing the republic in the new 5-year plan and with measures to increase the output of agricultural products and further improve the forms and methods of agricultural management in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions.

The reception was attended by D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and L.I. Zakaidze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Agricultural Department.

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES U.S. READERS IN PREFACE TO BOOK

LD202206 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 20 Feb, TASS--The U.S. publishers "Plenum Publishing Corporation" brought out in English a collection of speeches and articles by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev "Peace, Detente, Cooperation." The collection contains Leonid Brezhnev's works for the period from 1976 to 1980 on the questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of the USSR's struggle for the relaxation of the international tension, for world peace.

The book opens with Leonid Brezhnev's address to the American reader. It says: "Humanity is living through one of the most responsible periods in its history. The arms race unprecedented for intensity and duration conducted in the post-war years resulted in the fact that arsenals of weapons have been created on our planet, whose use would not only cause an irreparable damage to world civilization, but would also create a threat to the very existence of mankind; therefore, the struggle against the arms race and mutual distrust, tension and hostility in inter-state relations that engender it has become the most acute and urgent task of the present time.

"For many years the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community were exerting all their efforts in the foreign policy to arrest the muddy and poisonous wave of the cold war that swept the relations among states with different social systems. Implementing consistently the behests of the founder of our state, great Lenin, we sought to ensure that simple, sound and realistic principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect of sovereign rights, mutually advantageous cooperation should prevail in these relations.

"We have been striving to oppose the policy of alienation and animosity among peoples, of 'balancing on the brink of war' by a transition to normal, proper relations. To the development of peaceful, equal cooperation, that is to what is usually summed up as the relaxation of the international tension. These were, essentially, the priority aims of the foreign policy decisions of the past two congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the 24th and 25th congresses, the decisions that have been described as the Soviet peace programme.

"These strivings of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were met with understanding and support from realistically-minded politicians in Western countries. Most important political documents on the principles and forms of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with France, the FRG, the United States (1972-1973) and other Western states were signed as a result.

"All this vast political work for the sake of peace and security of peoples has been crowned by the Final Act of the European Conference that was signed in Helsinki in the summer of 1975 by the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada. This was a sort of charter of peace, detente and mutually-advantageous cooperation.

"A lot has been done in the subsequent years to materialize the ideas of this collective document in the development of versatile ties, contacts and exchanges among states. The European peoples came to believe in the durability of peace and benefit of peaceful cooperation.

"But it turned out that detente has enemies. Active and influential enemies, having large resources. These are the circles that are getting material or political advantage from international tension and the arms race. It is they precisely that imposed in the recent years the well-known decisions and steps in the West with the aim of arresting the process of detente, of spiralling very dangerously the arms race, of pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe disastrous for peoples.

"The hackneyed allegation about 'Soviet menace', now to Europe, now to Asia, now to America, the 'menace' that never existed and does not exist is being used as the pretext for 'justifying' such a man-hating course.

"What is required now by the vital interests of all peoples is to arrest the sliding of the world politics on the dangerous inclined slope, to protect detente, to curb the arms race. It is particularly important in these conditions that the public of the Western countries, above all of the United States, should know and understand correctly the meaning of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is doing its utmost to uphold precisely these noble aims in the world arena.

"If the familiarization with the given collection promotes this, the author will believe that the collection's publishing has justified itself.

"I conclude this preface with the most sincere wishes of peace and well-being to my American readers and to the entire people of the United States."

SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS ORDER OF LABOR GLORY DECREE

LD191946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today adopted a decree on the distribution of the Order of Labor Glory, first, second and third grade, to workers and foremen from all industries of material production as well as to workers in the nonproductive sector. The decree provides for the Order of Labor Glory, first, second and third grade, to be established as an award to workers and foremen in industry, transport, construction and other industries of material production, to kolkhoz workers and agricultural workers, as well as to workers in the nonproductive sector for selfless, highly productive, long-standing work at one enterprise, establishment, organization, kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

MOSKALENKO, YEPISHEV WRITE ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Moskalenko Comment

LD021355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister and twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "Soldiers of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces are reliably guarding their socialist fatherland for the seventh decade. They are marking the present anniversary of their birthday on an important day--the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress.

On the threshold of this outstanding event the servicemen of the army and navy, together with all the Soviet people, in discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," have unanimously expressed their aspiration to implement the party's plans, increase our motherland's economic and defense might still further and strengthen its authority and position in the international arena.

In surveying the combat path traveled by the Soviet Armed Forces we note with pride that their birth and formation and their entire heroic history is indissolubly linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the activity of the Communist Party. V.I. Lenin's military theory legacy, the principles for building an army of a new type formulated by him and his instructions on the immutability of party leadership of the armed forces have been and continue to be the CPSU's combat program in the sphere of military building and the organization of the defense of socialist gains.

The Soviet Armed Forces have borne their combat banners with honor and glory through the most embittered battles and the most stringent military ordeals. I happened to witness and participate in the terrible events when our army, under the Leninist party's leadership, was tempered and hardened in the fire of civil war and foreign intervention. It bore its banners, covered in glory, through the battles of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, Khasan and Halhaiyn Gol. The mass heroism of millions of our servicemen during the years of the Great Patriotic War shines increasingly brightly from the vantage point of the years which have passed since then.

This war surpassed immeasurably all preceeding wars in terms of the numbers and quality of the forces and resources involved in it and the standard and diversity of the equipment and weapons utilized. Facist Germany's treacherous strike against the Soviet Union was backed up by not only its own military and economic potential but essentially the potential of all Hitler-occupied Europe. The question to be decided was whether socialism could withstand the onslaught of the strike force of world imperialism and save mankind from fascist enslavement. The fate of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization was in question. The fact that this was a class struggle dictated its unprecedentedly acute, decisive and uncompromising nature.

The war began in unfavorable conditions for us. At the cost of enormous losses the Hitlerites gained temporary successes through their use of a surprise attack and considerable superiority in forces and weapons. But the Soviet people and their armed forces, led by the Leninist Communist Party, held out and contained the onslaught by the superior enemy forces. They not only held out but inflicted a crushing defeat on German fascism and also on Japanese militarism.

The Battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, the North Caucasus and the Kursk salient, the operations to liberate the Ukraine and Belorussia, the Baltic and Moldavia, the Battle for Berlin and other battles have become part of the golden treasury of military art. Soviet servicemen liberated many peoples of Europe and Asia from foreign enslavement, worthily fulfilling their international mission.

Notwithstanding the assertions of bourgeois slanderers, the Soviet Union's victory over the strike forces of international imperialism was not fortuitous but profoundly in accordance with natural, historically determined laws. It bears convincing witness to the powerful vital force of the socialist system. The Great Patriotic War was a genuine people's war. We carefully preserve the memory of its heroes. The immortal glory of these people, the sons and daughters of our people who forged the great victory at the front and in the rear, will not dim throughout the ages.

Our historic victory in the last war led to substantial shifts in the correlation of class forces in the international arena and had a great revolutionizing influence on all postwar development. Socialist revolutions took place in a number of states and the world socialist system was formed. The workers and communist movement has achieved great successes. The colonial system of imperialism has collapsed. Many new states have appeared on the political map of the world. All these changes, which have strengthened the positions of socialism and all anti-imperialistic forces, serve as a terrifying warning to the enemies of the land of soviets, to those who today are planning and organizing new military adventures.

The Soviet people, occupied with creative labor, cannot fail to take into consideration the fact that the world situation has become noticeably more complex through the fault of reactionary circles in the United States and other NATO countries. Imperialist circles have launched noisy anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda, are trying by every means to torpedo the relaxation of tension and are intensively spreading slanderous fabrications about the so-called "Soviet threat." The aim of these actions is to justify the buildup of military preparations to the world public and their own people.

The United States' so-called "new nuclear strategy" poses a serious threat to peace. Its essence amounts to deceiving public opinion and making the very idea of nuclear war more acceptable behind a screen of words about launching "strikes at the Soviet Union's military installations." In our time any talk of the alleged "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons is extremely dangerous for the cause of peace.

The current Chinese leaders are playing a provocative role in international affairs. They openly support imperialism's reactionary, militarist forces and are engaging in rapprochement with the most aggressive circles in the United States and Japan. "With regard to strategy toward the USSR," the states belonging to the NATO military organization and also France and Japan recently agreed to lift restrictions on the sale of military hardware, including offensive weaponry, to China.

The aggressive forces' military preparations demand a further increase in vigilance and combat readiness from Soviet servicemen. Thanks to the concern of the CPSU and the people and to successes in the development of the economy, science and technology, our army and navy are equipped with the most modern weaponry and combat hardware. "No one must be in any doubt," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said, "that our party will do everything so that the Soviet Union's glorious Armed Forces will continue to possess all the necessary means for fulfilling their responsible task--standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being a bulwark of universal peace."

In the years since the 25th CPSU Congress the army's and navy's combat might and combat readiness have risen to a new qualitative level. Party influence on all the radical processes taking place in the army and navy has intensified. The Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling their sacred duty in defense of the motherland and the cause of building communism together with the Warsaw Pact states' armies in a single formation.

The strength and combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy are augmented many times over by the fact that servicemen possessing lofty moral, political and combat qualities are operating the most modern weaponry. Practically all servicemen now have higher, secondary or incomplete secondary education. Over half the command cadres have higher specialized military education. The proportion of engineers and technicians in the armed forces has increased sharply.

On the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress a vigorous struggle has been launched in units and on ships to fulfill precongress pledges. Personnel are persistently improving their military skill and steadily mastering the science of winning forged battles for the motherland. The unity of the army and people has strengthened even more in the struggle for a fitting greeting to the congress. Local party and soviet organs, public organizations, scientific and cultural figures and labor collectives are displaying paternal concern for the rising generation's military-patriotic education and for the training of young people for the armed defense of the socialist homeland. Soviets of peoples deputies, trade unions, the Lenin Komsomol and civil defense and DOSAAF organizations are participating actively in this great and fruitful work. While protecting the country against external enemies, the personnel for their part participate actively in its social and political life: Thousands of servicemen are people's deputies.

Army and navy servicemen render great assistance to the national economy. Last fall army drivers transported millions of tons of grain. Construction servicemen make their contribution to housing construction, and railroad servicemen have been participating in building the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Army and navy reservists enjoy deserved prestige in labor collectives and academic institutions. Their return is usually awaited with impatience in the places from where they were drafted into the army. Many former servicemen go to the extreme north, Siberia and the Far East and to regions of Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone and set an example of discipline, good organization in labor, conscientiousness and a creative attitude to matters.

Soviet servicemen are greeting the dear Leninist party's 26th congress in a fitting way. Rallied closely around the Communist Party and in a united combat formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, they are fulfilling their sacred patriotic and internationalist duty to defend socialism's historic gains with honor and dignity.

Yepishev Article

LD021119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "The People's Pride"]

[Text] This year Soviet Army and Navy Day coincides with an important event--the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Today the working people of cities and villages and Soviet servicemen are turning their gaze toward the Leninist party--their wise teacher and the inspiration and organizer of all our victories. Our party holds aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, carries out its historic mission with honor and struggles untiringly for the victory of communist ideals.

The Soviet people and the servicemen of the valiant armed forces are closely rallied round the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal Marxist-Leninist and outstanding state figure and politician of the age.

The entire heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are 63 years old on 23 February, is indissolubly linked with the Communist Party's activity. The strength of party leadership of military building was proved in the years of foreign military intervention and the Civil War. Created by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party the Red Army utterly routed the combined forces of international and internal counterrevolution. The feats of the heroes who fought against the White Guards and the interventionists at Petrograd and the Kakhovskiy bridgehead and stormed Volochayevka and Perekop will never be forgotten.

Led by the Leninist party, the Soviet people and army and navy servicemen staunchly defended their homeland during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The party devoted all its genius, all the strength of the new social and state structure and the combat might of the army and navy to achieving a single aim--crushing the German Fascist invaders. Many members and candidate members of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom and obkom secretaries went to the front, became members of front, fleet and army military councils and headed political organs.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was at the front from the first day of the Great Patriotic War to the last. He did tremendous organizational and political work among the troops and took part in planning and carrying out many victorious operations. A fearless combat commissar, he was a paragon of staunchness, bravery and courage.

In the fire of the struggle against fascism the unity of the army and the people forged by the party was revealed in all its strength. Each citizen considered it his duty to be in the combat formation. More than 5 million people joined the ranks of the armed forces in the first days of the war. The front and the rear fused into a single mighty striking force, demonstrating the great advantages of the new social structure and the socialist economy. Thanks to the real labor exploits of the working people of the Soviet rear our servicemen crushed the enemy with weapons produced by the fatherland.

The party inspired army and navy servicemen and rear workers to perform exploits. During the war years the valor and bravery of millions of soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, officers, generals and admirals were marked by orders and medals. There were 2.5 million communists among the servicemen decorated. Among the servicemen honored with the title Hero of the Soviet Union 74 percent were communists and 11 percent Komsomol members. The Soviet Armed Forces, with the Leninist party's banner overhead, liberated their land from the enemy and helped many peoples to throw off the yoke of fascism. Progressive mankind pays a tribute of respect and recognition to the Soviet serviceman, the liberator, patriot and internationalist.

The entire combat path of the Soviet Army and Navy is convincing confirmation of the fact that the chief source of their might lies in the Communist Party's leadership. It is creatively implementing the Leninist principles of Soviet military building in accordance with the international situation which is taking concrete shape and also with our state's potential. The whole range of factors determining the country's defense capability and the combat readiness of the army and navy is always at the center of the party's attention. Lenin's party comprehensively analyzes the disposition of class forces in the world arena and imperialism's aggressive preparations. Currently, when setting tasks for the army and navy, it takes account of the worsening of the international situation which has ensued recently through the fault of the forces of militarism.

As events show, imperialism's reactionary forces are not ceasing their attempts to dictate their will to sovereign states. Influential Western politicians are trying to bury detente. Tension is being whipped up by the militarist activity of the United States and other NATO countries which are striving to upset the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium in their favor.

The decision to deploy in certain West European countries new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems aimed at the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states is fraught with very dangerous consequences. The so-called "new nuclear strategy," which is leading to a stepping up of the arms race in Europe and beyond, poses a direct threat to peace. In the east, Japanese militarism is rearing its head. The military-political rapprochement between the United States, Japan and China is becoming a reality. The present Beijing leaders are using any means to undermine the socialist community's positions, openly proclaiming their hostility to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and conducting military preparations.

In this complex international situation our party and the Soviet state are consistently struggling for an end to the arms race and are persistently defending the cause of peace. At the same time they are showing concern to maintain the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy at a level, which meets the tasks of reliably ensuring the security of the people's creative labor. Questions of our country's defense are constantly at the center of attention of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally.

Our army and navy have everything necessary for the effective armed defense of the motherland of socialism's gains. The CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," reemphasizes that the "Soviet state's defense capability is being maintained at the necessary level."

The Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism have never striven nor are they striving to achieve military superiority over the United States and its allies. Western bourgeois propagandists have dreamed up the myth of a Soviet military threat. Our state's defense expenditure has never exceeded nor does it exceed the demands of defending the socialist homeland against potential attack by an aggressor.

When these days you cast your mind back over the path traveled by the Soviet Army and Navy from the 25th to the 26th CPSU Congress, you can see distinctly the qualitative changes which have occurred in the education and training of servicemen, in the equipping of units and ships with hardware and in the personnel's combat training. The tactical polish of most formations and units has improved. More efficient use is being made of modern types of weaponry. Party influence on all fundamental processes occurring in the army and navy has been stepped up.

The patriotic upsurge characterizing servicemen's life and study in the period of preparation for the Leninist party's 26th congress has been expressed in high combat and political study indicators. The training of the majority of regiments and ships is rated as excellent or good. The combat readiness of army and navy forces has increased and the personnel's field, sea and air training has improved.

The socialist competition mounted in the armed forces in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Troop Order!" is an expression of servicemen's filial love for their dear Leninist party.

The further improvement of combat readiness is the most important criterion by which we evaluate army and navy communists' multifaceted activity. Skillful mastery of weapons and combat hardware, field, air and sea training, servicemen's moral-political training and the strengthening of discipline and good organization--these are the aspects of combat readiness which are constantly at the center of attention of headquarters military councils, commanders, political organs and army and navy party organizations.

The precongress report and election campaign was a true review of army and navy party organizations' militancy and of their ability to lead the masses with them. The communists analyzed what has been done in the period under review in an efficient and exacting way and examined their tasks comprehensively in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) Plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The party shows great concern for further improving ideological work in units. Commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are striving to ensure that the improved general educational and cultural standard of our young people and their spiritual aspirations are reflected in the content and methodology of political, military and moral education.

The Soviet Army and Navy are the living embodiment of socialist internationalism. The friendship and fraternity of the nations and nationalities of the land of the soviets, their flowering and rapprochement are one of the main sources of the armed forces' might. The cooperation between our armed forces and the socialist community countries' fraternal armies within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is imbued with the ideas of internationalism.

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their duty in defense of socialism's gains in close interaction with their class comrades and brothers in arms. The friendship between internationalist servicemen is strengthening and developing, their military skill is improving and their illustrious combat traditions, born in battles against the common enemy, are being augmented.

The unity between the armed forces and the people strengthens from year to year under the Leninist party's leadership. Soviet people's concern for equipping the army and navy with everything necessary for fulfilling their lofty mission and for improving the personnel's material and everyday conditions of life is expanding and deepening increasingly. Young people's military-patriotic education and training for the armed defense of the socialist homeland are being improved. Soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Leninist Komosomol, DOSAAF and labor collectives of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes are participating vigorously in this activity which is taking place under the direct leadership of our party's Central Committee.

For young people, military service is a true school of self-control, discipline and ideological tempering. Ensuring strict regulation order and developing skills in overcoming difficulties shape a young person's volitional qualities. A broad arsenal of resources for ideological and political influence and great potential for mastering the achievements of culture help the serviceman to reach a new standard of spiritual development during his years of service.

The Soviet Armed Forces are 63 years old. Their combat formation is monolithic and powerful. They are always ready at the party's call to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty with dignity and honor.